

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
FRANCE
IN ITS

Several Governments:

TOGETHER

With the most considerable Cities,
Sea - Ports, and Rivers of that
Kingdom; as also the Distances,
with the Longitudes, and Latitudes
of each Place, &c. With many
other Remarks, necessary to the
Knowledge of that Kingdom.

By J. S. Gent.

Illustrated with a Map.

L O N D O N:

Printed for Tho. Minors in the
Inner-Temple-Lane, 1692.

Licensed,

July the 18th. 1692.

R. M.

To the Illustrious
Mainard Duke of Leinster.

May it please your Grace,

THE following Treatise
would not be so fami-
liar, as to presume upon
so high a Patronage,
were not your Grace so imme-
diately interested, and con-
cerned therein. Neither was it
without some serious Reflexion
and Debate, that I could resolve
to make this Present to your
Grace: For though Dedications
are lately grown so Epidemical,
that no Person of Quality, ei-
ther

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ther sooner or later can avoid
the Infection, yet, methought, your
Grace was as much above the
common Disturbances that attend
your Quality, as you are exalted
above the common Level of it.
But, my Lord, you are now go-
ing General of an Expedition,
in whose very Name encounter an
admirable Policy, and a certain
Glory; for the Service of which
was principally intended this en-
suing Description. This it is
which made me conclude I should
have done a great Injustice, had
I put this Tract under any other
Protection than yours. And in-
deed at whose Feet can a Sub-
ject of this Nature be so fit-
ly placed as at your Grace's,
You being so experienc'd a
Commander, and about to per-
form

The Epistle Dedicatory.

form such vast important Actions?

My Lord, it would but argue me of the meanest Imper-tinence to pretend here an Harangue of those Encomiums you deserve: For he who acquaints the World whose Son you are, has said enough to those who do not know you: Your Grace being the best Panegyrick upon your self: The Son of the Great, the Immortal Schomberg, whose stupendious Actions, and invincible Courage, together with his unspotted Zeal for the most rational Religion of the World, at a time when the Thorns of Persecution forced him from his Estate and Dignities, have rendered him even above the Tur-
rennee's

The Epistle Dedicatory.

renne's, the Montecuculli's, and
the Condees, that is to say, the
Cæsars of our Age.

Go on, my Lord, and prosper;
And whilst your glorious Father's
Blood inheres in you, where's the
considering Man that questions
Victory, or dares dispute Success?

Methinks, I hear the Men
of Gaul declare, amazed upon
the Notice of your Landing, He
comes, 'tis Schomberg's Son,
why do we defer to yield?

We read in English History
of the prodigious Actions of the
Mighty Talbot, whose very
Name at last was of sufficient
force to defeat whole Armies:
The Case being parallel to the
great Exploits of your Renown-

ed

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ed Father, of whom your Grace is a compleat Resemblance, how can it be, that we should fear a Victory?

The Present that I make bold to send your Grace, is a Geographical Description of France, considered in its several Provinces, the most considerable Cities and Sea Ports, their Distances one from another, their Longitudes and Latitudes, what they are most remarkable for, together with many other observable things, that necessarily occur in a Treatise of this Nature.

But lest I prove tedious, I will conclude this Epistle with assuring you, that not only this Book, but the Author of it are both

The Epistle Dedicatory.

*both Dedicated to your Grace's
Service, (with hearty Prayers
for the Success of your Expedi-
tion) by him, who in all ima-
ginable Humility, subscribes him-
self,*

*My Lord,
Your Grace's
Most Obedient Servant
J. S.*

ERRATA.

PAge 25. line 19. after *Besanson* read and
Cambray; p. 27. l. 15 for *Boulonis* r. *Bou-
lonois*. p. 35. l. 4 r. *Vexin Normand*. p. 37. l. 23.
before King r. the, and l. 26. for Govern-
ment r. Governour. p. 47. l. 8. for *Rhetelor* r.
Rhetelois. p. 52. for *Brie* r. *La Brie*. p. 57. l. 10.
for more r. most. p. 58. l. 19. r. Families. p.
61. l. 10. r. *Poitou*. p. 65. l. 11 r. *Bretagne*. p. 66.
l. 1. r. covered with Slat. p. 83. l. 14. r. *Cha-
rente* and l. 26. after *Gayeune* r. is. p. 90. l. 3.
after Modern r. Authors. p. 93. l. 2.
r. advancing. p. 101. l. 14. r. It should not
be. p. 108. l. 5. r. in one part. p. 109. l. 18
after *Venaisin* r. which encircles. p. 112. l. 1
r. most. p. 115. l. 9. r. *Roman*.

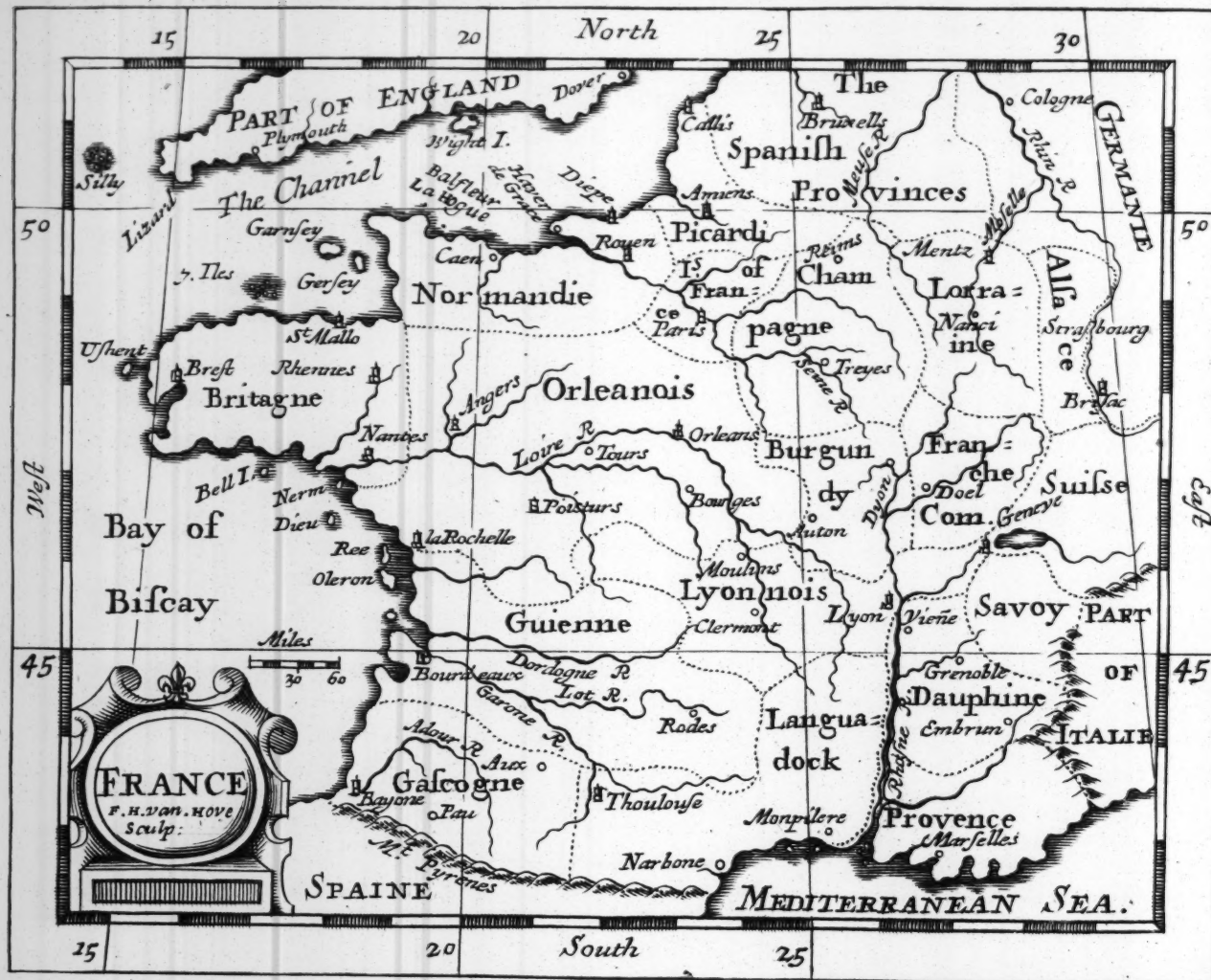
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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Geographical Description
OF
FRANCE.

THE Romans gave the Name of *Gaul* to that extent of Land, which is between the *Alpes* and the *Pyreneans*, the *Mediterranean-Sea*, the Ocean, and the *Rhine*: At present, with an exception of the *Low-Countries*, and some other Parts, which do as it were depend upon the Empire of *Germany*; it is called *France*, from the Name of the *French*, who made it sub-

B ject



The Introduction.

ject to their Power. *Julius Caesar* had finished his Conquest of it about Forty Eight Years before the Nativity of *Jesus Christ*; insomuch that when the French had absolutely established themselves therein, it had been near Five Ages under the Laws of that Empire.

Now without reckoning the Country which the *Gauls* had subdued beyond the *Alps*, from these Mountains, as far as the little River of *Rubicon*, and which was named *Cisalpine Gaul*, in respect of the Romans: It was first divided by *Augustus* into Four Parts, *Narbonoise Gaul*, which they called Province, because they had subdued it first, and reduced it into a Province; *Aquitanick Gaul*, *Gaul Celtick*, and *Gaul Belgick*. To these three last, they gave the Name of *Gaul Chevelie*, and when *Gaul* was absolutely spoken, *Celtick* was understood. Then by Succession of time, and under divers Emperors, it was divided again into Seventeen Provinces, to wit, Five *Viennoises*, in which number were computed the First and Second *Narbonoise*; Three *Aquitains*; Five *Lyonnoises*, comprehending the *Sequanoise*; Four *Belgick*, Two of which were called *German*, because some People

of

of Germany had long since inhabited those parts ; and Two *Belgick*, properly so called.

Each of these Provinces had its Metropolis ; to wit, the Five *Viennoise*, *Vienna*, *Narbonne*, *Aix*, *Tarentaise*, and *Embrun* ; the Three *Aquitains*, *Bourges*, *Bordeaux* and *Eaulse* ; the Five *Lyonnoises*, *Lyon*, *Rouën*, *Tours*, *Sens*, *Besancon* ; The Two German, *Mentz* and *Cologne* ; the Two *Belgick*, *Triers* and *Rheims*.

Under these Seventeen Metropolitans, there was above a Hundred Cities or Towns, Heads of People, in which the Church has since constituted Episcopal Sees. Under these Cities, there was a much greater number of other Towns, which they called *Oppida*. When the Romans conquered *Gaul*, there was no less computed than Twelve Hundred with Walls ; but they pulled down the Enclosures of the greatest part, or let them fall to ruin.

As to the Governments of these Seventeen Provinces, Six of them were Consular, and Eleven under Presidents, commissioned by the Emperor. *Constantine* the Great, put Counts into the Cities, and Dukes into some of the Frontier Towns ; Judiciary matters

were performed according to the Roman Law, but some Municipal Customs it's probable were kept up. They were not much disturbed by the Soldiery, because the Legions lived with sufficient order, and besides there was hardly any but in the Adjacent Provinces. Yet as the Country was agreeable and fertile and the People extreamly subject, they were imposed upon by all manner of Exactions, insomuch that their Abundance encreased their Misery, and their Obedience heighthened their Oppression.

In the Year 330, when *Constantine the Great* divided the Charge of *Præfect du Pretoire* into Four, *Gaul* enjoyed one, who had under him Three Vicars, one in *Gaul* it self, one in *Spain*, and one in *Great Britain*. The First who had this Charge, was the Father of *St. Ambrose*, bearing the same Name as his Son. This *Præfect* usually resided in the City of *Triers*, which for this reason was the Capital of the *Gauls*, till having been Four times sack'd by the Barbarians, the Emperor *Honorius* would transfer this Prerogative to the City of *Arles*; which was at length taken off from *Vienna*, and made up the Eighteenth Metropolis.

From

From *Augustus* to *Galien*, the Peace of these Provinces was disturbed by Two Revolts, that of *Sacrovir* and *Florentinus* in the Twenty Third Year of *Jesus Christ*, and that of *Civilis*, *Tutor* & *Classicus*, which was much more dangerous in the Year 70. After the Death of the Emperor *Decius*, the Barbarians began to torment them by frequent Incurfions. For the First Hundred Years there were none but French and Germans that were concerned in them on this fide the *Rhine*; but afterwards the Misfortune was redoubled by the horrible Devastations of *Vandals*, *Bourguignons*, *Sueves*, *Visigoths* and *Huns*, which did not end but with the ruin of the Empire in the West.

As to the Original of the French, the common opinion is, that they are natural Germans, and that *France* is the name of a League, which in their Language fignified *Free*, or as others fay, *Fierce*, *Insuperable*. 'Tis certain that the Authors of the Third and Fourth Ages by the name of *German*, almost always mean the *French*. As for the time in which they began to appear, it was exactly Two Years after the great Defeat of the Emperor *Decius* in *Mesia*,

which happened in the Year 254, by the Goths and other People of *Scythia*. The Goths had begun to make themselves known but Twelve Years before they went out of their own Country, which was *European Scythia*, between the *Euxin* Sea and the River *Tanais*,) to ransack the Provinces of the Empire. They were divided into *Ostrogoths* and *Visigoths*; that is to say, according to some, Eastern Goths and Western Goths.

After this Defeat, all the Fences of the Roman Empire being ruined on that side, there broke out Torrents of all sorts of Barbarians, who had not been so much as heard of till then. 'Tis for this reason amongst others, and because the French had also much of the Behaviors and Customs of the Scythians, (as to use Darts, to exercise Hawking, &c.) that one is apt to conjecture that they are originally Scythians. But it is not possible; and it would be superfluous to say of what Place, because all the Scythians were Vagabonds, and that in a little time they were found Two and Three Hundred Leagues distance from the Country, which they inhabited a little before.

The

The First time then that there is mention made of them, is in the Year 256, under the Empire of *Gallus* and *Volusian*, when they passed the *Rhine* near *Mentz*; and when *Aurelian* who was yet but Tribune of a Legion, killed Seven Hundred of them in an Encounter, and made Three Hundred Prisoners, who were sold at the publick Sale.

From this first Irruption, to the time when they conquered or besought of the Romans the Possession of some Lands in *Gaul*, to wit, in the Countries of *Cologne*, *Leige*, and the Neighbouring Parts, there passed near 180 Years, which was in the Year 416. There was lodged a Party in *Brabant* in the time of *Julian* the Apostate, towards the Year 358; but it is not known, whether they were permitted to establish themselves there.

During these Two Ages they continued their Incurfions with divers Successes, always retiring with their Booty into *Germany*. They possessed there the most part of those Lands which are between the *Mein* and the *Rhine*, the *Weser* and the Ocean; sometimes more, sometimes less extended, according as they

were weak or powerful, and as they were pressed by other Nations, particularly by the Germans towards the *Mein*, and the Saxons towards the Sea.

These last proceeding from a Country, which we now call *Holstein*, seized upon *Friesland*, and the Marine parts on this side the River *Elbe*; then as the French established themselves in *Gaul*, they succeeded in the possession of the greatest part of those which they had enjoyed beyond the *Rhine*.

The French Nation was divided into several People, (a) Great and (b) Little Frisons, (c) *Salians*, (d) *Brucheri*, (e) *Angriuarians*, (f) *Chamaves*, (g) *Sicambres*, and (h) *Catti*: And it had, as I suppose, divers others in its Alliance, and others also under its Dominion.

(a) *West-Friesland*. (b) *North-Holland*. (c) *Zeland*. (d) *Bishoprick of Munster*. (e) *Bishoprick of Osnaburg*. (f) *Bishoprick of Minden*. (g) *Dutchy of Westphaly*. (h) *Hesse*.

Oftentimes the Romans went to assault them in their Woods and Marshes, and thought to extirpate them Two or Three times, particularly *Constantine* the Great; but they repulsed them always.

They

They had several Captains or Commanders, Kings, Princes, Dukes or Generals, who had no absolute Authority but in War.

Sometimes they served as Stipendiaries to the Romans, sometimes became their Subjects; but as soon as the time was changed, and that they found an occasion to pillage, they supposed themselves no longer obliged to entertain Treaties; for which Reason the Authors of those times accuse them of Inconstancy, Lying, and Perfidiousness: So that we at this time need not give our selves the trouble of admiring at their Treacherous Practices and unmanly Attempts, since they have them from their first Original, and since they seem to be carried on thereto as it were by Natural Instinct, deriving their Unworthy Qualities from their Predecessors.

The last Day of the Year 406, the Alains and Vandals seducing along with them the Bourguignons, the Sueves, and several other Barbarous People, passed the *Rhine*, and made an irruption into *Gaul*, which was the most furious and severe that had been yet seen.

The Introduction.

These Barbarians having ran sacked all the First *Germany*, and the Second *Belgick*, transferr'd themselves into *Aquitain*: In the Year 409, some Bands of Vandals and Sueves, passed from thence into *Spain*. Two Years after, the others being consternated at the March of *Ataulfe* King of the Visigoths, who came from *Haly*, took the same Road, and followed them. There remained notwithstanding some of the Alains in *Dauphine*, and upon the Banks of the *Loire*, who enjoyed a Succession of Kings for above Sixty Years together, but in the end they underwent the Dominion of the Visigoths and Bourguignons.

The Vandals and Sueves seized upon *la Galice*, the *Silinges*, *la Betique*, and the Alains part of *Lusitania*, and the Province of *Carthagene*. Sixteen Years after, the Vandals passed into *Africk*, but in the mean time *Vallia* King of the Visigoths who fought for the Romans, utterly extirpated the *Silinges*, and reduced the Alains to that extremity, that being unable to subsist any longer by themselves, they went and submitted to *Gunderic* King of the Vandals. The Sueves maintained themselves near

Two

Two Ages in Spain; and at length their Kingdom was also extinguished by *Leuvigild* King of the Visigoths in the Year 588.

All these Barbarians were divided into several Bands or Parties, who had each their Captain, and made Incursions and Ravages without intermission. So far they proceeded, that there was seen at the same time People of the same Nation in Places far remote one from the other, and in Interests directly opposite.

In the Year 408 *Stilicon*, *Honorius's* Lieutenant, who was accused for introducing them, is Massacred by the Order of *Honorius* the Emperor. *Alaric* King of the Visigoths, his good Friend, to revenge his Death, besieged the City of *Rome* Three times, and the last takes it by Treason, on the Twentieth Day of *August*, in the Year 410. About the end of the same Year, he died in *Calabria*, as he was preparing to pass into *Africk*. *Ataulfe* his Cousin succeeded him, and espoused *Placidia* Sister of the Emperor *Honorius*, whom he had taken in *Rome*.

In the Year 412, *Ataulfe* passed into *Gaul Narbonnoise*, and makes himself
Master

Master of Narbonne. He remained there but Three Years. The Count *Constantius* who was since Emperor, and married *Placidia* his Widow, compelled him to go into *Spain*, where he was killed by his own People in *Barcelone*, towards the Month of *September*, in the Year 415. They elected *Sigerick* in his Place, and gave him the same entertainment on the Seventh Day. *Vallia* his Successor was remanded into *Gaul* by *Constantius*, who gave him the Second *Aquitain*, with some Cities in the adjacent Provinces; amongst others, that of *Toulouse*, where he established his Royal Seat in the Year 419. But he died in few Months after, and *Theodorick* succeeded him. Under this King, and under *Evaric* or *Eurick*, the *Visigoths* became Masters of all the Three *Aquitaines*, and the Two *Narbonnoises*.

During the great Revolt of the Maritime People, to wit, those upon the Coasts of *Flanders*, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Bretagne*, which happened in the Year 412, the French being joyned with them, seized upon that part of Second *Germany*, which was called *Ripuaire*, and the People *Ripuarians* or *Ribarols*.

Ribarols. The Romans by Treaty or otherwise, left them the free possession of it: A little after which, *Faramond* began to reign. We find in the Historians of those times, that the French had enjoyed several Kings before him, as *Genebaud* and *Alec*, in the Year 288, who came to *Treves*, to sue for a Peace of *Maximilian*; As also *Ascaric* and *Radagaise*, in the Year 307, whom *Constantine* took Prisoners in War, and exposed them to Wild Beasts in the *Arena*, for having taken up Arms, notwithstanding their Faith given to *Constantius* his Father. In the Year 374, one *Mellobaudes*, who being great Master of the Militia, and Count of the Palace of the Emperor *Gratian*, killed and subdued *Macrian* King of the Germans, and rendred many other Services to the Empire. Towards the Year 378, one *Richemer* who had such another Charge near *Gratian*, as *Mellobaudes* had. In the Year 382, one *Priam* or *Priarius*, whom some would have to be the Father or Grandfather of *Faramond*; besides *Marcomir* and *Sunnon*, Brethren in 397, the First of which *Stilicon* banished into *Toscany*, and made the other be Massacred by his own Creatures

Creatures, when he attempted to be in motion to revenge the Exile of his Brother. And in the Year 414 or 15 one *Theodemer* Son of *Richemer*, who had his Head cut off with his Mother *Ascula*, for some Undertakings against the Empire.

Notwithstanding the common Opinion has always begun to reckon the King's of *France* by *Faramond*, whether it be because his Predecessors had not their fixed residence in *Gaul*, or that he established Royalty amongst the French. In effect, it seems that the Romans had in some fashion subdued this Nation, and since the entertainment of *Marcomir*, *Sunnon*, and *Theodomer*, they would no longer permit them to have their Kings.

Faramond began to reign in the Year 418, according to the common Opinion, a Year very remarkable by a Great Eclipse of the Sun: From whom to *Lewis* the Fourteenth, the present King of *France*, are computed no less than 65 Kings.

THE
Geographical Description
OF
FRANCE.

FRANCE then, which was here- Name.
before called *Gaul*, hath received
its Name from that of the an-
cient People called *Franks*, who came
from a part of *Germany*, to inhabit
there in the time of its first Kings.

It is Scituated in the midst of the *Situation*.
Temperate Zone, between the Forty
Second and Fifty First Degree of La-
titude, extending it self from the Fif-
teenth Degree of Longitude, to the
Twenty Ninth, insomuch that it may
be computed to have 460 Miles English
from South to North, from the *Pyre-*
neans

Extent.

neans to Calais upon the Channel, and 600 Miles in its greatest extent from East to West, many from the point of Conquet in Bretagne made to Saralbe in Lorrain. Salt.

Bounds.

It is bounded in the North by the Channel and the Low-Countries; in the East by Germany, Suifferland, Savoy and Piedmont, from which it is separated by the Alps; in the South by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from Spain; and in the West by the Ocean. Four

Quality.

The Air is recreative and wholsome; the Soil extraordinary Fertile in Corn, are Wines, Fruits and Hemp. One meets there with Delicious Meadows, Pleasant the Forests, and most agreeable Plains, in her which one may observe a great number from of Cattle and Wild Fowl, as Cattle, Horses, Oxen, Sheep and Goats, Stags, Co the Wild-boars, Partridges, Woodcocks, Plovers, Quails, and other Volatils: T Several Authors, as Strabo and Botero, pe speak of its Mines of Gold and Silver. Se If they are rare, those of Iron, Lead, o Coals and other Minerals are frequent n enough. There are Quarries of most th Beautiful Stone and Slat, exceeding d proper for Buildings. Towards the South i there are several Fountains of Hot t Mineral

Mineral Waters, very relieving for many Distempers. Upon the Coasts is made a great quantity of very good Salt. *Botero* says, that *France* produces Four Load-stones, which have the virtue to attract the Gold and Silver of Strangers: These Four Load-Stones are Corn, Wine, Salt and Hemp. In a Word, there is all that can be desired in order to pass ones Life after a most agreeable manner.

Amongst the great Number of *Rivers*. vers which fructify this Country, Four are particularly observed, to wit, the *Loire*, the *Seine*, the *Garonne*, and the *Rhone*; all of them take their rise herein; but the last, which proceeds from the Mount *St. Gothard*, in the Country of the *Grisons*, and passes through the Lake of *Geneva*.

France is divided according to the *Division*. Twelve great Governments which appeared to the General Assembly of the States held in 1614, after the Majority of *Lewis* the Thirteenth; but we must now make an addition of *Lorraine* and the French-County, which are in its dependance, so that we will divide it in Fourteen principal parts. Four of these Governments, to wit, *Picardy*, *Normandy*,

Normandy, the Isle of France and Champagne, are Situated to the North of the Loire, and about the Seine, except the First, which is more Northerly than the other Three. Those of Bretagne, Orleanois, Bourgogne, and Lyonois, are about the Loire; and the other Four are to the South of the same River, to wit, Guyenne and Languedoc, about the Garonne, Dauphine and Provence, to the East of the Rhone, one towards the North, and the other towards the South. Lorrain and the French-County are directly Scituated to the East of this Kingdom.

Capital.

The Capital City of France is Paris, seated in the midst of the Isle of France, upon the River Seine. It passes for a Vast, Rich and Populous City, one of the Noblest in Christendom, and a Parliament City, subject to the King of France and his ordinary Seat. It is an Archbishops See, and is adorned with a Famous University, and Three illustrious Academies, embelished with a great number of Magnificent Churches and Stately Buildings, about Two Hundred and Eight Miles almost S. E. of London.

Manners.

The French are full of Spirit, active and

and ingenious enough in Arts and Sciences, polite and agreeable in Conversation, complaisant to the Ladies, and courteous to Strangers, but withal very unconstant, and very rash, (*ut sunt subita Gallorum ingenia,*) is one of the Remarks of *Cæsar*. A French Gentleman was one Day speaking advantageously of the Free, Genteel Humour of his Countrymen to an Italian, and said, that there was no Nation could deny, but that the French were the most tractable and sincere People in the World; to which the Italian answered, that the thing from which he pretended to draw all his Advantages, passed with them for a weakness, and an effect of their imprudence. I don't admire, replied the French-man coldly, that you make so disadvantageous a Judgment of our best Qualities, because your Politicks believe, that without being a Cunning Knave, one can never make a Gallant Man.

As to the Persons of this People, they are commonly of a Middle Stature, and for the most part of a slight making; their Complexion being generally hot and moist, which makes them very subject to the heats of Lust, and easily inclinable.

clinable to those Diseases which are its
Concomitants.

Exercise.

Their chief Exercises are Tennis and
Dancing; to the last of which they are
so generally affected, that were it not
so much exclaimed against by their
rigid Ministers, it is thought that many
more of the French Catholics had been
of the Reformed Religion. For so ex-
treamly are they bent upon this Di-
version, that no interruption whatsoe-
ver, neither Age, Sicknes, nor even Po-
verty shall retain their Heels when they
hear the Musick.

Language.

Their Language is very smooth and
pleasant, but rather Elegant than Co-
pious, and therefore much troubled for
want of Words to find out Periphrases;
besides, that a great deal of it is expres-
sed in the Action; the Head and Shoulders
move as significantly towards it, as the
Lips and Tongue; and he that pretends
to speak it with a good grace, must
have somewhat in him of the Buffoon.
It is enriched with variety of Proverbs,
which is a great help to the French Hu-
mour of Scoffing; a Language so na-
turally disposed for Courtship, as makes
all the People Complemental.

The Laws of this Kingdom are either Temporary, and alterable at pleasure ; or Fundamental, which neither King nor Parliament (as they say) can alter. Of this last sort, the Principal are the Salick Law, and the Law of *Apennages*. By the Salick Law the Crown of France may not descend unto the Females, or fall from the Launce to the Distaff, as their Saying is, which Law one undertaking to justify out of Holy Writ, urged that Text of St. Matthew, where it is said, *Mark the Lillies*, (which are the Arms of France,) and see how they neither labour nor spin. By that of the *Apennage*, the younger Sons of the King are not to have a share in the Kingdom with their Elder Brother ; which Law was made by Charles the Great, before whose time we find the Children of the Kings staid in their several Thrones, and the Realm divided amongst them into many Kingdoms. But by this Law, they are to be entituled to some Dutchy or County, with all the Rights and Profits belonging thereto ; all matters of Regality (as Levying Taxes, Coynage, and the like,) excepted only ; which upon the failing of the Masculine Line, return again to the

The Geographical Description

the Crown. The Name thereof derived from *Abannage*, a German Word signifying a Portion.

The King of *France* has the Title of Most Christian King, and Eldest Son of the Church; the Eldest Son of the King is called the *Dauphin*, and is the presumptive Heir of the Kingdom. The Dutchies of *Orleans*, *Anjou*, *Alencon* and *Berry*, as also the Earldom of *Evreux*; have been the ordinary Titles of the other Sons of *France*.

The number of the Peers of *France* formerly consisted but of Twelve, viz.

- The Archbishop and Duke of *Rheims*.
- The Bishop and Duke of *Lâon*.
- The Bishop and Duke of *Langres*.
- The Bishop and Earl of *Beauvais*.
- The Bishop and Earl of *Noyon*.
- The Bishop and Earl of *Châlons*.
- The Duke of *Burgundy*.
- The Duke of *Guyenne*.
- The Duke of *Normandy*.
- The Earl of *Toulouse*.
- The Earl of *Champagne*.
- The Earl of *Flanders*.

The Six First were Ecclesiasticks, and the rest Laicks, each with his particular Function.

der Function. The Institution of these
 Word Twelve Peers, is attributed by some to
Charlemain, by others to *Hugues-Capet* ;
 Title the Number of them is at present, no
 Elder more in use, except on the Coronation-
 on day ; and that of the Laick Peers, is
 and much greater than it was.

dom France is governed by an Absolute Govern-
 Alen King. The Crown is hereditary to his ment.
 n of Family, and is so far Particular, that
 Title the Legitimate Males alone can pretend
 to it, by the Institution of the Salick
 Law, which absolutely excludes Fe-
 males ; as we have intimated before.

One may reckon at present, Twelve
 im. Paliaments in the States of *France*, since
 the Conquest of the French County.
 One may also reckon Twenty Three Ge-
 neralties, or Offices of the Exchequer ;
 Twenty Five Mints, and Fourteen Uni-
 versities : Whose Seats I shall observe in
 the particular Discourse of each City,
 where they are established.

It is pretended that the Parliament *Paris*.
 of *Paris* was Instituted by *Pepin*, Father
 of *Charlemagne*, and that it was ambula-
 tory, till *Philip* the Fair, made it fixt in
 1302. The Courts of Justice of the Isle
 of *France*, *Champagne*, the whole Go-
 vernment of *Orleanois*, and all *Lyonois*
 are

are under its Jurisdiction.

Toulouse.

That of *Toulouse*, was Instituted by the same *Philip* the Fair, in the same Year, and was not fixed till under *Charles* the Seventh, in 1443.

Rouen.

That of *Rouen*, was Instituted by the same *Charles* the Seventh, in the same Year, and was fixed in 1503. under the Reign of *Lewis* the Twelfth.

Grenoble.

That of *Grenoble*, was Instituted by the same *Charles* the Seventh, in the Year 1453.

Bordeaux

That of *Bordeaux*, was Instituted by the same *Lewis* the Eleventh, 1462.

Dijon.

That of *Dijon* was Instituted by the same King, in 1476.

Aix.

That of *Aix*, by *Lewis* the Twelfth in the Year 1501.

Rennes.

That of *Rennes*, was Instituted by the same *Henry* the Second, in 1553.

Pau.

That of *Pau*, by *Henry* the First, King of *Navarre*, in 1519.

Metz.

That of *Metz*, was Instituted by the late King *Lewis* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1633.

Tournay.

That of *Tournay*, which is called Sovereign Council, was Instituted first by *Lewis* the Fourteenth, the present King, in 1669.

Dole.

That of *Dole*, was Instituted in the Year

Year----- and rendered sedentary, by Philip the Good Duke of *Bourgogne*, in the Year 1422. It is at present transferred to *Besançon*.

These Parliaments have in their Jurisdiction, the Courts of Justice of those Cities, which are in the Government where they are established. That of *Pau*, extends it self into *Bearn*, the lower *Navarre*, and the Country of *Labourd*. And that of *Tournay* to all the Conquests of *France*, in *Flanders* and *Hainault*.

The Roman Catholick Religion, is *Religion*, exactly followed in *France*, yet the Reformed was Tolerated there not long since, but with this Circumstance, That all their Temples were situated without the Cities.

There are computed in *France* Eighteen Arch-Bishopricks, since one may add those of *Besançon*, and 106 Bishopricks, which shall be observed in their due Places.

18 Arch-Bishopricks,
106 Bishopricks.

Cambray

I. Of the Government of P C A R D Y.

Name.

THIS Province heretofore made part of the ancient *Gaul Belgick*, and there is not an Author that could certify to us, from whence this Name *Picardy* proceeds, which is notwithstanding new.

Extent.

It extends it self 132 Miles from *East*, to *West*, from between *la Capelle* and *Rocroy*; to the Mouth of the River *Brongt*, which separates it from *Normandie* and 102 from *South* to *North*, from *Beauvaisis* to *Calais*.

Bounds.

It is bounded in the *East* by *Champagne*, in the *South* by the *Isle of France*, in the *West* by the *British Sea* and *Normandy*; and in the *North* by the same *Sea*, and the *Low-Countries*.

Quality.

Its Soil is very fertile in Corn, Pasture and Fruits; but it produces little or no Wine.

Rivers.

Its most considerable Rivers are the *Oise*, which receives the *Serre*, the *Somme*, *Authie* and *Canche*. The two first are towards the *East*, and the other three run to the *West*, where they discharge

charge themselves into the Sea.

In this Government are comprehend-
Pid *Picardy* and *Artois*, to which one
 may at present add the Conquests of the
 King in *Flanders*, *Haynault*, *Dutchy* of
Luxembourg and *Cambresis*.
Picardy is divided into Seven little *Division*.
 and provinces, which keep the following
 Order in their Situation. First *la Tie-*
rwitache lyes about the Rivers *Oise* and
Serre; *le Vermandois*, *Santerre*, *l'Amie-*
nnois, which is *Picardy* properly speaking,
 and *Ponthieu* may be observed follow-
 ing the course of the River *Somme*. Then
le Boulonois, to which is added the *Pais-*
reconquis, with the Principality of *Ar-*
tois, which is more advanced towards
 the North, between the Sea and *Artois*.

Amiens.

A *Miens* upon the *Somme*, is the *Ca-Capital*.
 Capital of all the Province. 'Tis a
 very ancient, fair, and well fortified City.
 It is also honoured with an Episcopal
 See under the Arch-Bishop of *Rheims*,
 a Mint, a Generality, and a Presidial;
 subject to the French King. It stands
 in the Road from *Paris* to *Calais*, about

70 Miles from each. Lon. 21. 26. La
49. 44.

Abbeville.

Abbeville is a Modern City, divid
by the River *Somme*, Capital o
the County of *Ponthieu*, which derive
its Name from the great number o
Bridges, which are to be seen full o
Water, Lakes and Marshes ; which d
charge themselves into the Sea, near S
Valery, which is a very ancient Mon
astery. About 84. Miles from *Paris*
Lon. 21. 00. Lat. 50. 9.

Boulogne.

Boulogne is a fair and large City, d
vided in two parts, the one is call
ed the *Upper City*, and the other th
Lower ; because 'tis built in a Plain ad
joyning to the Sea, where there is
Haven. The *Upper* is well Fortified
and has a considerable Castle. The en
trance of the Port is a little dangerous
and there is more difficulty in bringing
Ships in secure, than in that of *Calais*

of FRANCE.

29

The River *Liane* washes its Walls, and then goes to discharge it self into the Sea near *Dunefort*. It is a Bishoprick under the A. of *Rheims*, about 17 Miles from *Calais*, 40 from *Abbeville*, and 125 from *Paris*. Lon. 20. 46. Lat. 50. 47.

Calais.

C*alais* in the County of *Oye*, is a City so important to the Kingdom of *France*, that it is as it were, the Key of *France* on the Sea-side. Its Situation is in a curious Plain, and the Ditches filled with the Sea. The Port is very commodious and secure, by reason of two Towers that defend it from all Opposers. It stands on the Sea, about 19 Mile off *Dunkirk*; 96 off *London*, and 140 off *Paris*. Lon. 21. 4. Lat. 51. 2.

Arras.

A*rras* upon the *Scarpe*, is the Capital of the Country of *Artois*. It is a large, fair and strong City; an Episcopal See under the Arch-Bishop of *Cambray*.

bray, subject to the French King.
 bout 15 Miles off *Doway*, 20 off *Ca*
bray, 92 off *Paris*. Lon. 21. 55. La
 50. 20.

Saint-Omer.

S*aint-Omer* a Bishops See upon the
Aa, and *Aire* upon the *Velule*, both
 in *Artois*, were yielded to the King of
Spain by the Peace of 1659. But since
 the French are become Masters of them
 by the Peace of *Nimeguen*. Lon. 21. 2
 Lat. 50. 52.

Tournay.

T*ournay* upon the *Scheld*, is an Episcop
 copal City of *Flanders*, which *Leu*
 is the Fourteenth, has honoured with
 Sovereign Council; under whose Juris
 diction are all the Courts of Justice in
 the *Low - Countries*, depending upon
France. About 20 Miles off *Doway*, and
 32 off *Mons*. Lon. 22. 36. Lat. 50. 43

Cambray.

CAmbray upon the *Scheld*, is the Capital of *Cambresis*, an Arch-Bishops See, Fortified with one of the best Citadels of all the *Low-Countries*; which has a long time served as a Bulwork against the Spaniards. Within 34 Miles of *Mons*, 40 off *Amiens*, and 94 off *Paris*. *Luxembourg* Capital of its Province, and *Valencienne* upon the *Scheld*, are also very considerable Places. Lon. 22. 24. Lat. 50. 51.

Ypres is a strong City of the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, a Bishoprick under the *A. of Mechlin*; subject to the French. It stands in a fruitful Plain, within 18 Miles off *Newport*, 23 off *Dunkirk*, and 35 off *Ghent*. Lon. 22. 3. Lat. 50. 57.

Dunkirk is a strong Sea-Port Town and Cattle in the Earldom of *Flanders*, subject to the French; about 10 Miles from *Graveling*, 16 off *Newport*, 19 off *Calais*, and 24 off *Ostend*. Lon. 21. 30. Lat. 51. 7.

Mons or *Bergen*, a very strong and rich City of the *Low-Countries*, Capital

of *Hainault*, subject to the French, and taken in 1691, about 27 Miles from *Brussels*, 37 from *Namur*, 120 from *Paris*. Lon. 23. 12. Lat. 50. 28.

2. Of the Government of NORMANDY.

Advantages.

THIS Province has lost much of its antient Lustre, and the Authority which it had in the time of its antient Dukes, who were Sovereign Princes so Powerful, that they have often sustained long and impetuous Wars against the Kings of *France*, *England* and other Princes, with whom they have many times contracted Alliances.

Name.

It was formerly called the Western *Neustrie*, and the name of *Normandy* was given to it upon the account of the Northern People who came to inhabit there; for *Nord-man* in High-Dutch, signifies Man of the North.

Extent.

It is Situated upon the Channel, and may extend about 186 Miles from East to West, from *Aumale* to the Western side of *Coutantin*; and 129 from South to North-east, viz. from *Alençon*, to the City of *Eu*. The

n, and The British Sea, or the Channel, *Bounds.*
 from bounds it in the North and West; to-
 n Po wards the East, it has the Isle of *France*,
 and the Country of *Perche*, with that
 of *Maine* towards the South.

The Soil is Fertile enough in Corn, *Quality.*
 Pasturage and Hemp, and abounds in
 R Wood and Fruits; it produces but
 little or no Wine, Cyder and Beer be-
 ing the most usual Liquors. There is
 f to be found also several Mines of Iron.
 oric Fish is so common there, that it is as it
 cient were given away. There are very
 s for good Quarries for Structure, and also
 ain your Marble, Slat, &c. not slightly to
 inf be esteemed of. As for Mineral Waters,
 her they are to be met with in divers Pla-
 any ces; those of Forges are of the greatest
 ern Repute, and most frequented. The
 nd Country excels in many agreeable Fo-
 the rests, in number of Fir-Trees, and a
 bir great quantity of White Salt, which is
 h, conveyed to *Paris*. The Inhabitants
 and 'tis said are so disposed to plead one a-
 ft gainst another, and so well versed in all
 rn the Tricks of the Court, that they e-
 th stem much rather to go to the extre-
 ne mity of Justice, than to reconcile mat-
 e ters by Civility and Sweetness, and
 without having recourse to Process,
 C 5 which

which is the reason that the very Ru
sticks are almost all Lawyers. I have from
read a Story of Two Neighbours, tha
quarrell'd to that Extremity about a Fou
Mag-Py's Nest which was built upon Cau
one Man's Tree, and inclined over the man
Land of the other, that they red
ced themselves to the very brink of
Ruin. rail

Rivers.

Its chief Rivers are the *Seine*, in
which the *Eure* discharges it self and
the *Rille*, which hides it self under
ground for the space of a League near
Baumont le Roger; the *Orne* which goes
up to *Caen*, and the *Vere* which passes
by *St. Lo*, and separates the Bishoprick
of *Coutance* from that of *Bayeux*. Bu

Extent.

The Government extends it self no
further than this Province, which is
divided into Upper and Lower: The
Upper comprehends the Bayliwicks of
Roüen, *Evreux*, *Caux*, and *Gisors*: The
Lower those of *Caën*, *Alençon*, and *Cou-
tance*. It is again divided into Seven
Diocesses, whose Episcopal Cities are
Roüen, *Lisieux*, *Bayeux*, *Coutance*, *Au-
ranche*, *Seez*, and *Evreux*. The Four
First are to be found in order upon the
Channel of *England*, going from East
to West; the Three others are to the
South

South of them, and meet in their turn from West to East.

The Diocess of *Roüen* comprehends Four little Countries, which are called *Caux*, *Bray*, *Vexin*, *Normand*, and *Rou-mais*: In that of *Caux*, there is the Land of *Yvelot*, which certain Authors mis-informed, have pretended to have been raised to a Kingdom by King *Clotaire*: But this Opinion is of no credit, and it only bears the Title of a Principality.

To the West of the Bishoprick of *Coutance*, one finds the Isle of *Fersey*, under the 18 Deg. 10 Min. of Longitude, and the 49. 30 Min. of Latitude; and the Isle of *Garnsey*, under the 17. 40 Min. of Longitude, and the 49. 30 Min. of Latitude, and several other little Adjacent Isles.

These Islands are in the Authority of the King of *England*, and these Two may have each about 24 or 30 Miles of Circuit, and were heretofore a part of *Normandy*. The most considerable Cities take as follows.

Rouen.

Rouen.

Rouen or Rean, upon the River Seine, is the Capital of Normandy, a very large and stately City, one of the best of France, and most advantageously Seated for Trade, by reason of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea; it has an Archbishop, a Parliament, and a Sea-Port, which are Three things that will at any time make a City recommendable; and also a Mint and a Generality. Its Situation is in a delightful Plain, bordered on one side with several agreeable Mountains covered with Trees, and on the other side, wash'd with the River Seine; to which are adjoyning many pleasant Meadows. The Cathedral Church is a very stately Building, in which there are Three Towers, whereof one is covered with Lead, which Time seems to have changed almost into the colour of Copper, and whose Height is above 550 Steps: The Tombs of the Dukes of Normandy, and the Arch-bishops of the Place; the Statue of Charles the Fifth in White Marble; its Organs of an extraordinary bigness, the Body of it

it supported by Twenty One Pillars, but more particularly the Choir and Sacerdotal Ornaments, presented by *William King of England*, and the Cardinal *Amboise*, as also its Treasure, which is very curious to see, upon the account of the Splendour and Riches of the Vessels, Mitres, &c. all emboss'd with Gold and Stones of Value; but principally a Sacred Mantle of Needle-Work, representing *Jesus Christ* amongst the Doctors, in the middle, receiving Baptism by *St. John*, all which is very glorious and remarkable; besides many other Curiosities, which it would be too tedious to insert. There is one thing very observable upon the portal of this Church, which is a Triumphant Arch, representing *Henry the Fourth*, who chales the Lions and the Wolves from his Flock, and encourageth his Sheep; whilst on the other side he sees the Ligue bound in Chains, and King of *Spain* who is near a Clock, pensive and Melancholy at the sight of so many illustrious Actions. The Government of the Province makes his usual residence at *Roien*, which is within 60 Miles of *Amiens*, 69 of *Paris*, and 145 of *London*. Lon. 20. 2. Lat. 49. 26.

Caen.

Caen.

CAen upon the River *Orne*, passes for the Second City of *Normandy*, both as to its Extent, Antiquity, and Situation. 'Tis said that this City became Rich and Powerful by the residence of the English during their Wars with *France*, and also by reason of the great Privileges it is invested with : For besides the University, founded by *Charles* the Seventh, it is honoured with a Generality, a Presidial and a Bayliwick. Moreover it is enriched with Nineteen or Twenty Churches, besides a great number of Religious Houses ; about 70 Miles from *Rouen* Lon. 18. 12. Lat. 49. 19.

Diepe.

Diepe is a Town of Reputation, by reason of its noble Haven, and the great quantity of good Merchandise and the vast Traffick it makes in all Places of *Europe*. The River *Arguen* on which it stands, renders it exceeding pleasant ;

pleasant ; and the Inhabitants have the glory of making the best Compasses, and most exact Quadrants of the World, as also all other Instruments necessary to Astrology, as well as the Sea. It is about 35 Miles from *Rouen*, and 62 from *Hastings* in *England*. Lon. 20. 4. Lat. 49. 59.

Havre de Grace.

H*avre de Grace*, is a Fortrefs built by *Francis* the First, to oppose the English, and to make a Haven of, to serve as a Retreat for the Merchants of the Nation, and a Magazine of Ships of War. 'Tis said, that it is capable of holding 2000 Sail and more ; if so, it must be one of the most considerable Ports in *Europe*. It has a strong Castle, and stands nigh the Mouth of the River *Seine*, about 48 Miles from *Rouen*. Lon. 28. 44. Lat. 44. 42.

Bayeux.

B*Aieux* (the *Civitas Baiocassium* of *Antoninus*) remarkable of a long time for

for a Bishops See. One of the Bishops whereof called *Odo*, Brother to *William* the Conqueror by the Mothers side, was by him created Earl of *Kent*, and afterwards upon some displeasure made Prisoner ; for which, when reprimanded by the Pope, (the Clergy being then exempted from the Secular Authority,) he returned this Answer, that he had committed the Earl of *Kent*, not the Bishop of *Baieux* ; by which distinction he avoided the Pope's Displeasure. It stands nigh the Sea, about 16 Miles off *Caen*, 45 off *Coutances*, and 84 off *Roien*. Lon. 17. 49. Lat. 49. 28.

Coutances.

Coutances and *Auranches* are both memorable upon the account of their Episcopal Sees ; from the former, the Country thereabouts hath the Name of *Coutantin*. The latter is Situate upon a Rock, with a fair prospect over the English Channel, within 28 Miles of each other. The Lon. of the former is 16. 45. the Lat. 49. 9.

! *Evreur*.

Evreux.

Evreux and Lisieux, are Bishops Sees, the former being the Mediolanium of *Protony*, and still a rich and flourishing Town, being the Third in estimation of all this Province. The First is about 27 Miles from *Roüen*, and 58 from *Paris*. The last about 45 from *Roüen* and *Evreux*. *Seez* also is an Episcopal See, and stands on the Fountains of the River *Orne*, about 13 Miles from *Alençon*, 33 off *Lisieux*, and 64 off *Roüen*. The Lon. of the former is 20. 4. Lat. 49. 2.

What the Revenues of this Dukedom might amount to in former times, is not easie to affirm. That they were very fair and large, appears by the Testimony of *Philip de Comines*, who says that he had seen raised in *Normandy* 95000 *l.* Sterling, which was a Prodigious Sum of Money in those times. Now they amount to as much as the King's Toll-Masters are pleased to exact.

3. Of the Isle of FRANCE

IF this Government is the least extensive of the Twelve, which we have observed in the Division of France, it is without contradiction the most advantageous and charming, not only upon the account of its natural Beauty and the stately Houses of Pleasure which are to be met with therein, but also the advantage of enjoying for the most part the Presence of the King and Court.

The Isle of France, to speak with propriety, is comprised between the Rivers of *Seine*, *Marne*, *Oise* and *Aisne* but there is added to it some parts of the adjoining Provinces, whereof this Government is composed, to accompany somewhat better the Metropolis of the Kingdom. It is called the Isle of France to distinguish it from the main Continent of France, and is made to extend 105 Miles from East to West, viz. from *Neuf Chastel* upon the *Aisne* to *Gisors* and as many from North to South from beyond *Noyon* to *Courteny* in *Guastinois*.

It is bounded on the North with *Pi- Bounds.*
cardy, on the East with *Champagne* and
la Brie, on the South with *Gastinois* and
la Beausse, and on the West with *Nor-*
mandy.

The Soil is very Fruitful in excellent *Soil.*
 Corn, and produces a sufficient quantity
 of Wine and Fruits: A Country gene-
 rally very Delectable, and so Fertile
 withal, that the Hills are equal to the
 Vallies in most Places of *Europe*.

Amongst the Rivers are remarked *Rivers.*
 the *Seine*, which receives the *Marne*,
 and the *Oise*, which is encreased by the
 Waters of the *Aisne*, which runs by
Soissons, and the *Terrain*, which washes
 the Walls of *Beauvais*.

It was formerly part of the Province *Divison.*
 of *Belgica Secunda*, and *Lugdunensis quar-*
ta, and is now divided into Four parts,
 namely, 1. The Dukedom of *Valois*; 2.
Gastinois; 3. *Heurepois*; and 4. That
 which is properly called the *Isle of*
France, by some the County of *Paris*.

Paris.

Paris in the *Isle of France*, properly
 so called, is the Metropolis not on-
 ly of this Government, but of the whole
 Kingdom:

Kingdom : It is in Compass about Eight Miles, of an Orbicular Form, agreeably seated on the Divisions of the *Seine*, Fair, Large and Populous City, but far short of the Ostentations of the French one of whole Authors coming to mention *London*, says, that it is (with an Emphasis.) as large as *Paris*, the Suburbs comprehended. Whereas if the truth were impartially delivered, *London* would be found to exceed the other. It was thought in *Lewis* the Eleventh time time, to contain 500000 People of all sorts of Ages, which must be considerably encreased since that Kingdom time. The Fortifications are of good assurance, insomuch that when once a Parisian bragg'd that their Town was never taken by Force, an English Man replied, that the reason of it was, because on the least Calamity it used to Capitulate. It has the convenience of Boats and Barges served by the River *Seine*, as the *Thames* Westward doth *London*. It has an Arch-Bishop and an University of great repute, consisting of 52 Colledges, whereof 40 are of little use: It is a Parliament City, and the usual Seat of the French King, when absent from

Versailles

Versailles. It is about 170 Miles from *Antwerp*, 208 from *London*, 250 from *Amsterdam*, 600 from *Vienna*. Lon. 21. 30. Lat. 48. 45.

Soissons.

THE City of *Soissons* is very ancient, and was heretofore of great Repute: It is seated upon the River *Aisne*, in a very agreeable Plain, encompassed with Fruitful Mountains. *Ptolemy* calls it *Augusta Sueffonum*; and before him, *Cæsar* in his *Commentaries* speaks of *Galba*, one of its Kings, and says, that in his time it was very powerful, commanded Twelve Cities, and could set out an Army of 50000 Men.

It is easie to judge that it was the most considerable of *Gaul Belgick*, since the *Prætors* made it their residing Place. It is a Bishops See, a Generality, a Bayliwick, a Presidial, &c. about 28 Miles from *Rheims*, 33 off *St. Quintin*, and 48 off *Paris*. Lon. 22. 32. Lat. 49. 19.

Laon.

Laon.

L*Aon* is an Episcopal City, the Bishop whereof is one of the Twelve Peers of *France*, and Earl of *Laon*, in Latin *Laodunum* ; situated upon a Mountain of difficult access, about 24 Miles from *Rheims*, 15 from *Soissons*, and 66 from *Paris*, Long. 22. 48. Lat. 49. 30. *Noyon* near the River *Oyse*, *Beauvais* upon the *Terrain*, and *Senlis* on the River *Nonette* are also Bishops Sees.

4. Of the Government of CHAMPAGNE.

THIS Country was heretofore famous through the Grandeure of its ancient Earls, who were Sovereign Princes, and withal so powerful, that they have sustained long and vigorous Wars against the Kings of *France* and *Burgundy*, and so nobly esteemed of, that those Kings have not disdained to seek their Alliance. They bear the Title of Earl and Pear of *France*.

Its Name undoubtedly proceeds from the delightful and spacious Plains that are therein, particularly about *Rheims* and *Chaalons*.

It extends it self above 138 Miles from West to South-East, from *Lagny* in *Brie* to *Bourbonnecs-Bains* in *Bassigny*: and 162 from South to North, from *Ravieres* in *Senonois* to *Rocroy* in *Rhetelo*. It is bounded on the North by the Duchy of *Luxemburg* and *Haynault*: on the East by *Lorrain*: on the South by *Burgundy*: and on the West by the Isle of *France*.

The Soil is for the most part white and chalky, bearing no other Corn but Rye: yet it produces most excellent Wine. There are but few Forests towards the South; but in the Northern part they are more frequent, where also is to be found several Mines of Iron.

Its principal Rivers are the *Seine*, which receives the *Ionne* and the *Aube*; the *Marne*; the *Aisne*; and the *Vesle*.

This Government comprehends *Champagne* and *Brie*. *Champagne* is divided into Upper and Lower. The first comprises the Territories of *Chaalons* and *Rheims*, *Perthois*, *Rethelois* and the Principality

cipality of *Sedan* and *Raucourt* with the Provostship of *Donchery*. The other comprehends the Territory of *Troyes Vallage* and *Bassigny*, together with *Sennois*. The chief Cities are

Troyes.

Troyes upon the *Seine*, is the Capital City of the whole Province. It was the Habitation of the ancient Earls of *Champagne*, whose Tombs it still preserves; it doth now enclose many Jurisdctions, being one of the best of the Kingdom, very populous and rich, upon the account of its Fairs, inhabited by a great number of substantial Merchants. Among other things they make here a vast Quantity of Paper. It is adorned with an Episcopal Sec, a Mint and a Presidial. About 32 Miles from *Sens*, 68 from *Rheims*, and 80 from *Paris*, Longitude 23. 17. Latitude 48. 7.

Rheims.

Rheims.

AN Archbishops See, who is the first Duke and Peer of *France*, seated upon the River *Vasle*. At this City the Kings of *France* are usually crowned, that so they may enjoy the Unction of a sacred Oil preserved in the Cathedral Church here, which they say, came down from Heaven, and never decreaseth, the Truth of which I leave to the Reader's Judgment, to determine, especially if he has read *Gregory d' Tours*, who is so prodigal of his Miracles, and yet doth not mention this. The Arch-Bishop hereof has the Glory and Privilege of anointing the French Kings. It is a Presidial See, and an University of no small esteem, wherein there is a College appointed for the Education of young English Fugitives. The first Seminary for this purpose was erected at *Doway*, in the year 1568. A second at *Roine* by Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth; a 3d. at *Valladolid* in *Spain* by King *Philip II.* a fourth in *Lovain*, a Town of *Brabant*; and a fifth here by the Dukes of *Guise*, about 72 miles

D from

from *Paris*, Longitude 23. 18. Latitude 49. 13.

Sens.

Between the Rivers *Yonne* and *Seine* stands the City of *Sens*, (*Civitas Senonum* in *Antoninus*) renowned for the ancient *Senonois*, who made great Conquests in *Italy* and *Greece*. The Cathedral Church has Ornaments of an immense value, the Appurtenances of the Altar being of Massy Gold, garnished with Pearls. It has an Archbishop, who styles himself Primate of the Gauls; also a Bayliwick and a Presidial. About 30 Miles from *Troyes*, 28 from *Auxerre*, 60 from *Paris*, Long. 22. 29. Lat. 48. 2.

Langres.

THe Capital of *Bassigny* seated very advantageously near the River *Marne*, and not far from the Head-Spring or Fountain of the River *Seine*. One may see here Marks of a great Antiquity; 'tis very strong, and has the Reputation

Reputation of being never taken. Its
 Bishop is a Duke and one of the twelve
 ancient Peers of *France*; He is also a
 Marquis, Earl and Baron: It has also
 a Presidial Sec. About 40 Miles from
Dijon, 56 from *Troyes*, Long. 24- 32.
 Lat. 47. 44.

Chaalons,

UPON the River *Marne* is famous for
 the great quantity of Woollen-
 Cloth it conveys to *Paris* by way of
 the *Marne*. In the year 453. there was
 a memorable Battel fought in the
 Neighbouring Plains, where *Attila*
 King of the Huns, who qualified him-
 self the Scourge of God, was defeated
 by *Merouee*, assisted by *Theodoric* King
 of the Visigoths, who was slain, and
Ætius Lieutenant to the Emperor *Val-*
entinian the Third; 180000 Men were
 left upon the place. It is a Bishops
 Sec, who is an Earl and Peer, and has
 a Generality and Presidial. About 24
 Miles from *Rheims*, 50 from *Troyes*, Long.
 23. 38. Lat. 48. 54.

Rethel.

BETWEEN the *Aisne* and the *Meuse* lies *Rethel*, which communicates its Name to the Dutchy of *Rethelois*, and which is at present called *Mazarin*. Few Cities have been so often taken, as this has been in the last Wars. There was an expectation in these Quarters of Seeing the Conjunction of the River *Aisne* with the *Meuse*, by the means of the little River *Barre*, and so to have the conveniences of Navigation by Rivers from *Paris* to *Holland*; about 22 Miles from *Rheims*, and 24 from *Chaalons*, Long. 23. 42. Lat. 49. 29.

Brie.

THIS Province is situated between the *Seine* and the *Marne*, and its Extent from East to West is about 30 or 36 Miles, from North to South much the same distance.

Its Soil is not every where alike; for near *Champagne* and towards *Cha-*
teau-

teau-Thierry it produces tolerable Wine ; and towards the Isle of *France*, as also about *Meaux*, the Wine is much grosser. There is every where good store of Corn, delicious Fruits, and good Pasturage. The Country is very fine, and very agreeable for the diversion of Hunting.

Beaur.

UPON the River *Marne* is the most considerable of the Cities of the Upper *Brie*. It is very ancient, honoured with a Bishoprick and a Bayliwick ; about 24 Miles from *Paris*. *Chateau-Thierry* upon the same River bears the Title of Dutchy, and passes for the Capital of the Upper *Brie*. It is adorned with a Bayliwick, and a Presidial See. *Provins* upon the little River of *Vouzie*, is received by some for the Metropolis of all *Brie*, seated in the Lower, and is sufficiently known for the excellent Conserve of Roses, which is made there.

5. Of the Government of BRETAGNE.

AFTER that *Maximus* had usurped the Empire, and that the Army which he commanded in *England*, had proclaimed him Emperour, *Conan*, one of his most famous Captains, who had been very assistant to him in that great undertaking, soon obtained a Recompence for his Services. The Emperor gave him the possession of *Bretagne*, whereof *Conan* took the Quality of King, in the year 300. His Successors quitted this noble Title in 878. under the Reign of *Lewis le Begue* King of *France*, to take the Quality of Earls. At length they were made Dukes and Peers in 1520. and became very powerful by their great Alliances. The last of its Dukes dying, left only a Daughter, who was married to *Charles* the Eighth, and afterwards to *Lewis* the Twelfth, Kings of *France*. Thus this Dukedom was united to the Crown, from which it has not been dismembered since.

Bretagne

Bretagne was anciently called *Armo-Name*.
rique, as being situated along the Sea.
 Some pretend that its new Name was
 given to it by some People of *Great*
Britain, who came to inhabit there,
 or else from *Brutus* King of the Gauls;
 but there is more probability, that this
 Name proceeds from an old Gaulish
 word called *Brit*, which signifies *painted*,
 because its ancient Inhabitants used to
 paint their Beards and their Hair.

This Province has about 180 Miles *Extent*.
 from East to West, from beyond *Vitrey*
 to the Point of *Conquet*; and 120 from
 South to North, from the Isle of *Bohén*
 to the Mouth of the River *Colignon*, to-
 wards *St. Michael's Mount*.

It is bounded on the East by *Anjou Bounds*,
 and *Main*, advancing it self towards
 the West like a Peninsula, to the O-
 cean, which confines it on the other sides.

The Soil abounds in excellent Pa-
 sturage and Cattel, from whence they
 furnish themselves with very good But-
 ter: They have good store of Corn,
 some Wine, Linnen, and Fruits in
 a great quantity. They make Salt
 upon the Coasts, and abound in ex-
 cellent Fish. Here also are the best
 Sea-Ports of the whole Kingdom.

Rivers.

Amongst the Number of Rivers which water this Country, is observed the *Loire* ; the *Villaine*, which receives the *Ouse* : Those of *Blavet*, *Auffen*, *Trieux* , and *Rance*. Yet these last are no where considerable, but at their Mouths.

Division.

The Government of *Bretagne* is limited in this single Province, which is divided into Upper and Lower, this towards the West, and the other towards the East. They that consider the different Languages of the Province, divide it into three parts ; they attribute to the Bishopricks of *Dol* *Rennes* and *St. Malo* the use of the French Tongue ; they say that the British Tongue, which is a remainder of the Gaulish, is received amongst the Inhabitants of the Bishopricks of *Cornouaille*, *St. Pol de Leon*, and *Trequier* : They give a mixt Language to the Bishopricks of *Nantes*, *Vennes*, and *St. Brieux*. These Nine Bishopricks are under the Archbishop of *Tours*.

Rennes.

Rennes.

UPON the *Villaine* is the largest City, Capital. and Capital of the whole Province, the usual Residence of a Bishop, and Parliament. It is seated in the Upper *Bretagne*, and has the Privilege of coining Mony; about 50 Miles from *Nantes*. 115 from *Rochelle*, &c. Long. 16. 30. Lat. 48. 3.

Nantes,

UPON the *Loire*, is the strongest, and more commodious for Traffick by the means of the *Loire*, over which it has a very fine Bridge, and by reason of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. Under the Name of *Condivicum*, and *Corbilo* it is esteemed one of the three most ancient Cities of *Gaul*. It has a Generality, a Mint, and an University. It was the Habitation of the last Dukes of *Bretagne* and the Title of their Eldest Sons, under the name of Earls, as also *Dinant* that of their Youngest. It is a Bishops See as well

as *St. Malo*, *Dol*, and *St. Brieux* ; about 44 Miles from *Angers*, 68 from *Rochele*, Long. 16. 48. Lat. 47. 13.

St. Malo.

THE strong Situation of *St. Malo* upon the Sea, and its vast Correspondence in Foreign Countries render it one of the most considerable places of the Kingdom. It is guarded at Night by very fierce Dogs of an English Breed, which go the Rounds of the City. The Discovery of *Canada* is owing to one of its Inhabitants, called *James Cartier*. In the year 1661. it suffered a great Loss by a Fire, which consumed a part of the Houses ; about 12 Miles from *Dol*, and 42 from *Ren-*
nes, Long. 16. 8. Lat. 48. 40.

Dol.

IT stands in a Marshy Ground, and is said to contain some Family, who bear the Name of *Devils*, perhaps because they are the Remainders of the ancient People *Diablintes*. Some Dukes
of

of *Bretagne* had a design to have erected the Bishoprick of *Dol* into an Archbishoprick. About 33 Miles from *Rennes*, Long. 16. 22. Lat. 48. 34. *St. Brieux* a Bishops Sec, was the only City, which preserved it self during the Wars between the Families of *Blos* and *Montfort* ; it stands on the Sea about 55 Miles from *Rennes*. The Five foregoing Cities are in the Upper *Bretagne*.

Brest.

IN a Gulf, where the Sea makes Four different Entries, is esteemed one of the best Sea-Ports of *Europe* : Indeed the Ships are always afloat there, were they of Two Thousand Tun. It is the principal Magazine of the Admiralty of *France* for Vessels, which go upon the Ocean ; seated in the Lower *Bretagne*. About 125 Miles from *Rennes*, 120 from *St. Malo*, 320 from *Paris*, Long. 13. 18. Lat. 47. 58.

Blavet.

Blavet.

Blavet, aliás *Port-Louis*, was formerly given to the Spaniards by those of the *Ligue*: and during the War against those of the Reformed Religion, the *Sieur de Soubise* had a design to render himself Master of it. This and *Brest* bear the Lawrel from all the rest by reason of their strong Fortifications together with the Goodness and Greatness of their Ports. It stands in the Lower *Bretagne* about 82 Miles from *Remes*, and 60 from *Brest*, Long. 14. 42. Lat. 47. 23. In the Sea of *Gascogne* under the 17th Degree of Latitude there is an Island, which is called *Bell-Isle*, which extends it self about 21 Miles in Length, 9 in Breadth, and about 54 in Circumference. It is considerable for the Passage of Ships along its Coasts; and for its strong Castle which the *Hollanders* attack'd in vain *An. 1674.* notwithstanding their puissant Naval Army for that Effect. *Ouessant*, a little Island nearer the Shoar, towards the West, has the Title of *Marquisat*, as well as *Bell-Isle*.

6. Of

6. Of the Government of ORLEANOIS.

THIS is one of the best and most agreeable Countries of *France*, as also the most extensive of its Governments: for it comprehends Fourteen or Fifteen Provinces or Countries. It is called the Government of *Orleanois*, *Name.* because *Orleans* is the most remarkable among the Cities.

It has near 300 Miles from East to *Extent.* West, from beyond *Chinon*-Castle in *Nivernois*, to the Extremity of *Poisou*; and near 204 from South to North, from *Monbrun* in *Angoumois* to *Nonancourt* in *Normandy*.

It is bounded in the East by *Burgun-Bounds.* *dy* and *Champagne*; in the North by the Isle of *France* and *Normandy*; in the West by *Bretagne* and the Sea; and in the South by *Saintonge*, *Perigord*, *la Marche*, and *Bourbonnois*.

The Soil is very fertile in Corn, *Quality.* Wine, Cattle, and in a word, all things that may conduce to the satisfaction of Life. Amongst other Woody parts, is to be seen the Forest of *Orleans*,

leans, that contains 70000 Acres; and 'tis said that in the time of *Francis the First*, it contained 140000. There is no Country in *France*, where one meets with so many Paved Ways as here.

Rivers.

It is watered with a great number of Rivers, amongst which the *Loire* is the chief. The *Indre*, the *Cher*, and *Vienne*; swell'd with the Waters of the *Creuse*, come to discharge themselves here, between *Monforeau* and *Langeais* in *Touraine*. The *Mayne* after having receiv'd the *Loire*, joyned to the *Sarte* below *Angers*, discharges it self also above this City. The *Charante* takes its Rise in *Angoumoy*; which it waters with a part of its Course, after having pass'd in a corner of *Poitou*.

Division.

Here is observed 13 or 14 Countries or principal Provinces, whereof Four one finds on this side the *Loire*, seated in the following order, going from West to East, *le Maine*, *le Perch*, the upper *Beausse*, or Country of *Chartres*, and part of *Gastinois*. Five upon the *Loire* in following its Course, *Nivernois*, *Orleanois*, or *Lower Beausse*; *Blaisois*, *Touraine* and *Anjou*. Four beyond the same River, viz. *Berry*, *Poitou*, with the Country of *Aunis* and *Angoumois*, which

is yet more advanced towards the
South.

Orleans,

Situated upon the River *Loire*, is the chief City of this Government. It is very Beautiful, of great Trade, and was heretofore the Metropolis of a Kingdom that bore its Name. It used to be the Residence of Strangers, who were drawn hither by the Magnetick Courtesie of the Inhabitants, and the Politeness of the Language they speak here, which is as highly esteemed, as the Castilian is in *Spain*; the Tuscan in *Italy*: And as the Attick Tongue was formerly in *Greece*. It is a Bishops See, who at his first Entrance, has a Priviledge to examine, and pardon Offenders: Five National Councils have been held here. It has a Bayliwick, and a very ancient presidial See; but its Generality is Modern. It likewise has a famous University. Three memorable Sieges, which it happily sustained, has made it renowned in History Under the Title of a Dutchy, it is the Appennage of the Second Son of *France*. About 68 Miles

Miles from *Paris*. Lon. 20. 42. Lat. 47. 44.

Nevers,

Formerly called *Noviodunum* *Adm. Loire*, *rum*, the Capital of *Nivernois*, is *about* commodiously Situated, that *Julius Cæsar* chose it to make a Garrison of, and its a Magazine. It shews no less Antiquity in its Churches, than in its Walls, and although it has no Suburbs, it contains notwithstanding, Eleven Parishes: It has a Noble Castle, Ditches full of Water, and a Stone Bridge composed of 20 Arches over the River *Loire*, which receives the *Nievre* in this place. They have in their Neighbourhood, the conveniency of the Medicinal Waters of *Pougues*, which is a Town where several Persons go for the Advantage of their Healths, and where the most substantial Men of the Province, have built stately Houses for that purpose. It has a Bishop, and was erected into a Duchy, by *Francis* the First. About 30 Miles from *Moulins*, 80 from *Orleans*, and 125 from *Paris*. Lon. 22. 2. Lat. 40. 44.

Cours.

Tours.

THE City of *Tours*, heretofore *Cæsaro-*
dunum, pleasantly seated upon the
Loire, the Capital of *Tourane*, is with-
 out contradiction, one of the first of
France; if one considers its Situation
 and its Prerogatives. Under the Ro-
 man Emperors it was the Metropolitan
 of the third *Lyonoise* in *Celtick Gaul*:
 Its Archbishop has for *Suffragans*, the
 Bishop of *Angers*, that of *Mans*, and all
 those of *Bresagne*. It has a Generality,
 a Presidial, and a Mint. The Silk-
 Trade which they drive here, is very
 advantagious to them. About 48 Miles
 from *Poitiers*, 60 from *Orleans*, and 115
 from *Rennes* and *Paris*. Lon. 19. 18.
 Lat. 47. 23.

Angers,

THE Capital City of *Anjou*, seated
 upon the *Mayenne*, between its
 Mouth in the *Loire*, and its Confluence
 with the *Sarte*, joyned to the *Loire*.
 It has a considerable Castle, and the
 Houses

Houses covered with which makes it be called the Black City from It is renowned for its University, and 9. 00. the fine Procession upon Christmas-day which every Year draws many Strangers to this City. It has a Bishop under the A. of *Tours*, a Bayliwick, a Prefectural, and a Mint. About 60 Miles from *Tours*, and nigh 160 from *Paris*. Lat. 47. 27.

Poitiers,

THE Capital of *Poitou*, upon the River *Clain*, is one of the largest Cities in the Kingdom; for it yields to none but *Paris* in bigness. It contains a great many of the Roman Antiquities; 25 Parishes, and is adorned with an Episcopal See under the A. of *Bordeaux*; a Generalality, a Mint, and an University famous for the Civil Law. The Battle of *Poitiers* was very unlucky to the French, and the English were doubly Victorious, by the taking of King *John* *Charles* the Seventh, King of *France* transferr'd hither the Parliament of *Paris*, which made its Residence here, for the space of 18 Years, during the English

with Wars. About 48 Miles from *Tours*,
 & *Cherbourg*, from *Rochelle*, 94 from *Orleans*. Lon.
 49. 00. Lat. 46. 34.

Mans,

The Capital City of *Maine*, is most
 agreeably seated upon the *Sarte*,
 large, ancient, and very populous;
 with the Title of a Bishoprick, under
 the A. of *Tours*. It is observed from
 this City, that the English laying Siege
 to it in the Year 1425. first put in use
 the great Artillery, which had not as
 yet been seen in *France*. About 48
 Miles from *Tours*, 52 from *Angers*, and
 78 from *Orleans*. Lon. 18. 42. Lat.
 48. 5.

Nogent-le-Rotrou passes for the Capi-
 tal of *Perche*, and yet is but a Burrough-
 Town, but one of the finest Burroughs of
 all *France*; and very rich upon the ac-
 count of its Manufacture of Serge, Lin-
 nen, &c. About 37 Miles from *Mans*,
 as many from *Alençon*, and 30 from
Vendôme.

Char.

Chartres,

UPON the *Eure*, is the Capital of *Beauce*, and the Country of *Chartres*. It once had its particular Kings, and has now the Title of a Dutchy, and preserves the Ruins of a Temple built before the Nativity of Jesus Christ. 'Tis said the City was built before the Deluge, and 'twas there the Druids anciently Assembled. Its Cathedral Church which is a Bishops See, passes for one of the Ancientests of Christendom; the two Bells whereof are the finest, and the largest in *France*. The Bishop has more Parishes in his Jurisdiction, than any other of the Kingdom. About 42 Miles from *Paris*, and 43 from *Orleans*. Lat. 46. 23. Lat. 46. 26.

Bourges.

THIS City is the Capital of *Berry*. *Cæsar* speaks of it as a very ancient and powerful City, under the Name of *Avaricum Biturigum*; seated upon the River *Eure*. It has seven great Gates

many Suburbs, 17 Parishes, and a great number of other Churches. It is honoured with an Archbishoprick, an University, a Generality, a Bayliwick, of a Presidial See, and a Mint. Its Archbishop qualifies himself Patriarch and Primate of *Aquitain*; but that of *Bourdeaux* disputes this Title with him. It is about 35 Miles from *Nevers*, 55 from *Orleans*, and 80 from *Tours*, Lon. 21.14. Lat. 40. 55.

Rochelle.

THE Country of *Aunis* has nothing commendable, but *Rochelle*, which is the Capital thereof. It has an Episcopal See, a Presidial, and a Mint. A City naturally strong, by reason of the Marshes. But its noble Fortifications are absolutely rased. It was often besieged, taken and retaken by the English and French. But the most memorable Siege that ever was laid to it, is that of the Year 1627, where Cardinal *Richlieu* ordered the Erection of that famous Bank in the Sea, which has served as an Admiration to the whole World. The remainders of it are yet to be seen, when

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when the Sea retires. It stands on the Ocean, where is an excellent Bay. About 68 Miles from *Nantes*, 80 from *Bordeaux*, and 230 from *Paris*. Lon. 17. 17. Lat. 46. 7.

Angouleme.

THE Capital City of *Angoumois*, very ancient and strong, both together. *Francis* the First, erected it into a Duchy for his Third Son. This King was Earl of *Angouleme* when he came to the Crown. The Bishop styles himself Arch-Chaplain to the King, and Baron de *Paine*; which is a Lordship within the City. It has this advantage, as well as *Poitiers*, that its Mayor and Sheriff are enobled with their Descendents, by the Priviledges which King *Charles* the Fifth has granted to them. It stands on the River *Charente*, 65 Miles from *Rochelle*, and 210 from *Paris*. Lon. 18. 14. Lat. 45. 46.

7. Of

Of the Government of BUR-
GUNDY.

THIS is but the Eighth part of the Antient Kingdom of *Burgundy*, although this alone has vulgarly retained the Name. This Kingdom comprehended *Savoy*, *Suifferland*, the Dutchy of *Zeringhen*, *Provence*, *Dauphine*, *Lyon*, *waïmois*, the Dutchy and County of *Burgundy*, known under the Name of *Franche-County*. Now there is but Two Provinces that bear the Name of *Burgundy*, both which are at present French Dominions, viz. that which belonged to the Spaniard, which is called *Franche-County*, *Upper Burgundy*, and even *Imperial Burgundy* by the Germans; and *French Burgundy*, which has born the Title of *Dutchy*, time out of Mind, and is called the *Royal and Lower Burgundy*. The Name of *Burgundy* proceeds from *Name*, the *Burgundiones*, a People of *Germany*, who took the place of the antient *Adui*, the sincere Friends of the Romans in this Province. Some Etymologists make it come from the Town of *Ougne*, which

which is to be found towards the Source of the River Tille.

'Tis of the Dutchy, and *la Bresse* which is annexed to it, that I design to speak. Its antient Dukes were formerly very powerful, and able to sustain long and vigorous Wars against their Neighbours. They possessed this Province for almost Six Hundred Years. The last was killed before Nancy, in 1477, and left no other Issue than a Daughter, who was Married to *Maximilian*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who since was Emperor. So *Lewis* the Eleventh King of *France* re-united this Flower to his Crown, as a Masculine Fee.

Extent.

It extends it self from East to West above 90 Miles, from *Fontaine-Francoise*, towards the *Franche-County*, to *Giüaine* in *Auxerrois*; and about 135 from South to North, from *Semeur* in *Briennois*, to *Chateau-Villain* in *Champagne*, without comprehending *la Bresse*, which yet advances near 30 Miles more towards the South.

Bounds.

It is bounded in the North by *Champagne*, in the East by *Franche-County*, and *Savoy*; in the South by *Dauphine*, and *Lyonnois*; and in the West by *Bourbonnois*, and *Nivernois*.

Its Situation makes it one of the Largest, most Fruitful, and most Populous Province of the Kingdom. The Wines are incomparable, and the other *Quality.* Conveniencies of Life are so considerable here, that it is called the Mother of Corn, Wines, and Waters. There are also many pleasant Woods and Forests, where there is most excellent Hunting. The delicious Meadows, and fine Pasture-Grounds nourish a sufficient number of Cattel. Here is to be found some Mines of Iron, &c.

The most considerable of its Rivers is *Rivers.* the Saone; the Yonne passes by Auxerre; the Ain through Bresse; the Seine, Armonson and Arroux, take their Originals from hence.

Dijon,

UPON the River Ouche, is the Capital *Capital.* of the Province. 'Tis a very ancient City, adorned with a Parliament, a Generality, and a Mint; but it has no Bishop, and depends upon that of Langres in Bassigny, for the Spirituality. Near this City is to be seen the Village of Fontanes, where St. Bernard was
E Born

Born; amongst the chief Edifices of *Dijon*, they make great account of a Holy Chappel, and several Halls, built in the time of the Dukes of *Burgundy* for the Lords of the Neighbourhood. It is about 40 Miles from *Autun*, 55 from *Besancon*, 146 from *Paris*. Lon. 24 5. Lat. 43. 37.

Autun,

UPON the River *Arroux*, is an Episcopical City, very antient, and that of all France, which has the finest Relicks of Antiquity: It is also famous for the Institution of the Order of the Fleece. Its Bishop presides over the States of *Burgundy*, which are held every Three Years. Near this City *Julius Caesar* overcame the Switzers, who designed to establish themselves in *Gaul* about 32 Miles from *Challon*, 50 from *Nevers*, and 145 from *Paris*. Lon. 23. 20. Lat. 46. 38.

Auxerre, *Chalon*, and *Mascon*, are considerable for their Episcopal Sees, the first renowned for its excellent Wines.

La Bresse, to which I will add the Bayliwick of *Gex*, is bounded on the East with *Savoy*, on the West with *Lyonnois*, on the North with *Charolois* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, and some part of the *Franche-County*; and on the South with *Dauphine*. The Country is very Fruitful and pleasant, embraced between the Rivers *Saone* and *Rhône*, with which 'tis plentifully Watered.

Bourg en Bresse.

THE Capital of the whole Province was heretofore a Bishops See. Its Cittadel was so strong a Fortrefs before it was demolished, that it was esteemed little inferior to *St. Katharines* or *Montmeillan* in *Savoy*. The Church of *Brou* is an Admirable Structure. It contains the Tombs of several Dukes of *Savoy*; it stands on the River *Resouse*, about 34 Miles from *Lyons*, and 48 from *Geneva*.
Lon. 24. 31. Lat. 45. 54.

Bellay,

THE Capital of *Bugey*, is a Bishops See, who stiles himself Prince of the Empire, and Temporal Lord of his City. One of its late Bishops has been one of the most Copious Writers of *France*. It stands on the River *Rhone*, 18 Miles from *Chambery*, and 40 from *Lyons*. Lon. 25. 8. Lat. 45. 28.

The Principality of *Dombes* lies within the bounds of *Bresse*. *Mademoiselle d'Orleans*, to whom it belongs, has coined Money in the City of *Trevoux*, upon the *Saone*, which is the Capital thereof.

8. Of the Government of LYONNOIS.

BEhold the ancient *Celtick Gaul*, or at least the greatest part, whereof *M. d'Urfe*, has said so many Wonders in his Romance of *Astræa*. Its Druids, and the exactness wherewith they observed here the antient Religion of the *Gauls*, has rendered it famous in these remote Ages. One

One comprehends in this Government Lyonnois in particular, Beaujolois, Forez, l'Auvergne, la Marche, and Bourbonnois.

It extends it self from East to West, *Extent.* about 210 Miles from Lyons to the extremity of La Marche, even beyond the River Vienne, and above 150 from South to North, from the extremity of Auvergne, to Neron de la Guierche towards Berry.

It is bounded in the North by Berry *Bounds.* and Nivernois, in the East by Bresse and Dauphine, in the South by Cevennes, and Rouergue, and in the West by Quercy, Limosin, and Angoumois.

The Soil is not generally Fertile, by *Quality.* reason of the great Number of Mountains and Forests, which are to be met with in some of its Provinces.

The Rhône, the Saone, the Loire, and *Rivers.* the Allier are the most celebrated Rivers that water the extent of this Government.

Lyonnois is one of the most agreeable Countries of France, being diversified with Plains and delicious Hills, which produce very good Corn, excellent Wines, and great store of different
E 3 Fruits,

Fruits, particularly Chefnuts, which are transported all over *Europe*.

LYONS,

ONE of the most ancient and celebrated Cities of *Gaul*, is a Noble City, since its Situation is exceeding pleasant; its Climat very Healthful, its Places and Edifices most Magnificent. It is at present one of the Richest and most Populous Cities of the Kingdom, its Merchants Trading in several Places by means of the *Loire*, the *Saone*, and the *Rhône*: There are Banks and Correspondencies for *Africa*, *Asia*, and all the principal states of *Europe*, all sorts of Manufactures, and Impressions of Books. It was formerly a Colony of the Romans. Its Mayor and Sheriffs are ennobled, and transmit their Honour to their Posterity. The Canons of the Cathedral Church are to be Noble in the Fourth Race, and bear the Title of Earls. It has an Archbishop, who qualifies himself Primat of the Gauls. There is also a Generality, a Mint, and a Prefidial See. It is seated on the Confluence of the *Rhône*, and the *Saone*, about

16 Miles from *Vienne*, 70 from *Geneva*,
 150 from *Turin*, 200 from *Orleans*,
 and 230 from *Paris*. Lon. 24. 8. Lat.
 45. 24.

Beaujeu,

UPon the *Ardiere* is the Capital of
Beaujolois. There is nothing re-
 commendable in this City, but a very
 antient work of Embroidery, which
 represents the Sacrifice of a Hog, a
 Sheep, and a Bull, which is to be seen
 over the Portal of the Principal Church.
 The Romans called these Sacrifices,
Suevetauralia. It stands on the Brow
 of a Hill, about 30 Miles from *Lyons*,
 and 14 from *Mascon*. Lon. 23. 50. Lat.
 45. 50.

Mont-Brison,

UPon the *Vexise* passes for the Capi-
 tal of *Forez*. It is famous for an
 Admirable Piece of Clock-work, about
 43 Miles from *Lyons*. Lon. 23. 10. Lat.
 45. 14.

E 4 Clermont.

Clermont.

THIS City is not only the Capital of Lower *Auvergne*, but of the whole Province: It is renowned in History for the holding of several Councils. Under King *Philip* the First, the Voyage of the Holy Land was here resolved on. Here is said to be a Fountain which has the vertue to Petrify, for with the single course of its Waters, which seem to be thick and bituminous; it has made a Wall 200 Yards long, and 4 Yards high, with a Bridge, which they are obliged to cut down sometimes to prevent its too great encrease. King *Charles* the Ninth had the curiosity to go and see it in his Journey to *Bayonne*. It is an Episcopal See, and stands on a little Hill about 50 Miles from *Moulins*, 90 from *Lyons*, and 200 from *Paris*. Lon. 22. 00. Lat. 45. 28.

Saint Flour, is the Capital of Upper *Auvergne*, remarkable for its Bishops See, about 45 Miles from *Clermont*.

Riom, Capital of the Dutchy of *Auvergne*, holds the Second Rank after *Clermont*. It is adorned with a Generality,

lity, a Mint, Presidial, and other Privileges; about 7 Miles from *Clermont*.

Moulins.

THIS City is the Capital of the Province of *Bourbonnois*, accompanied with a Castle considerable for its strength and building. It has likewise very fine and large Suburbs, where is made the best sort of Knives and Scissars, which are Transported from thence. It has a Generality, upon which depend the Elections of *Montlucon*, *Gannat* and *Esvaon*, and some others of *Nivernois*, and the Upper *Marche*. The Inhabitants have the reputation of being Civil and Officious. It stands nigh the Center of all France, on the River *Allier*, about 28 Miles from *Nevers*, 96 from *Lyons*, and 90 from *Dijon*. Lon. 22. 14. Lat. 46. 16.

Gueret with its Royal Jurisdictions, is the Capital of the Upper *Marche*, it stands on the River *Cruse*, about 32 Miles from *Limoges*. *Dorat* is the Capital of the Lower *Marche*, about 26 Miles from *Limoges*, and 47 from *Poitiers*.

E 5

9. Of

9. Of the Government of GUYENNE.

THis Country was antiently called the Kingdom of *Aquitain*, *ab Aquis*, because of the great number of Springs and Fountains of Hot Water. *Eleanor*, Inheritrix of this Province, and Wife of *Loiis* the Young King of France, having been Divorced, espoused *Henry* King of *England*, to whom she brought for a Dowry this *Guyenne*, which *Loiis* had rendred to her. This was a Fire-brand that kindled between the Two Crowns a War, which lasted near 300 Years, and finished but in 1443.

Extent.

The Government of *Guyenne* is full as spacious as *Orleanois*, since it extends it self from East to West above 240 Miles, from *St. John de Breuil*, Frontier of *Languedoc*, to the Sea; and from South to North above 225, from the Port of *Albe* in *Cominge*, to *Niort* in *Poitou*.

Bounds.

It is bounded in the North by *Poitou*, *Angoumois*, and *la Marche*; in the East by *Auvergne*, and *Languedoc*; in the South by the *Pyrenæan Mountains*, which

which separate it from *Spain* ; and in the West by the Ocean.

Y. The Air is generally wholesom enough, the Soil fertile in Corn, Wine and Fruits, except in the Lands towards the Coasts, and the Pyrenæans, where it produces nothing, but Broom and Pasturage, which feed a good number of Cattel. Fountains of hot Water are generally to be found here. *Quality.*

It is watered with a great Number of Rivers, amongst which is remarked the *Garonne*, the *Lot*, the *Dordonne*, the *Adour*, and the *Charnte*. The Confluence of the *Garonne* and the *Dordonne*, which is made at the Mouth of *Ambez* is very dangerous. *Rivers.*

It is to be observed, that from the Mouth of *Ambez* to the Sea, this River is called *Gironde*, and not *Garonne*, as *Sanson* has marked in all his Maps.

It is divided into two principal Parts, whereof one, that is towards the North, retains the Name of *Guyenne*, and the other, which is towards the South, is called in general *Gascogne*.

Guyenne distinguisht into Eight little Countries. First of all, one observes observes *Guyenne* (properly so called) and *Bazadois* about the *Garonne* ; *Agennois*,

nois, *Quercy*, and *Rouergue*, which are to be found in order upon the *Lot* in ascending to its Rise ; on the Northern side, *Limosin* is seated to the North of the *Dordogne* ; *Perigord*, about the same River ; and *Xaintogne*, about the *Charente*, and upon the Coasts of the Ocean.

Gascogne is likewise divided into several little Countries. First, *Armagnac* is distinguished in the midst, which extends it self to the *Pyrenean Mountains*, and is subdivided into several little Jurisdictions, as the Upper and Lower *Armagnac*, the Countries of *Riviere*, *Verdun*, *Lomagne*, &c. towards the North *Condommois* and *les Landes* ; towards the West, the same *Landes*, and the Land of *Labourd* ; on the South, one meets with in order along the *Pyreneans*, the lower *Navarre*, with the Viscounty of *Soul*, *Bearn* and *Bigorre* ; after which one rejoyns the upper *Armagnac* ; and towards the East one finds *le Cominge*, to which may be joyned *le Conserans*.

Bordeaux.

Bordeaux,

UPON the *Garonne*, is the Capital of the Government of *Guyenne*, a very ancient, large and beautiful City, wherein is made a very considerable Commerce, by reason of the conveniences of its noble Port. It has all the Qualities, and all the Prerogatives that may render a City remarkable. It is the See of an Archbishop, who qualifies himself Primate of *Aquitaine*; it has a Parliament, a Generality, a Mint, an University and Admiralty. It is one of the most noted Empories of all the Kingdom, and used to be very much frequented by the Dutch and English for *Gascoign* Wines. About 84 Miles from *Rochelle*, and 120 from *Toulouse*.
Lon. 17- 50. Lat. 44. 50.

Agen,

UPON the River *Garonne*, the Capital of *Agenois*; holds the first Rank after *Bordeaux*, and is situated in a Soil, whole Fertility makes the Inhabitants

ants idle ; It is a Bishops See, w
bears the Title of Earl, but he has
other Lordly Right in the City. T
Lords of *Exale* descended from
Princes of *Verone* have had their R
dence in *Agen*. About 20 Miles fr
Condom, and 35 from *Aux*. Long.
12. Lat. 44. 13. *Bazas* upon the
sane is the Capital of *Bazadois*, a ha
som City, and stands about 25 M
from *Bourdeaux*.

Cahors.

THE River *Lot* during its course
this Province, forms Six or Seven
indifferent large Peninsula's, in one
which stands *Cahors*, the Capital
of all *Quercy* : *Henry* the Great g
here some Testimonies of his Condo
and Valour by a Battle, which he
stinately fought during three days
cessively, to render himself Master
the City. Some look upon it as
ancient *Uxelodunum* which defended
self a long time against *Julius Cæsa*
Pope *John* the 22d. was born here
who was called before *James* of C
hors. 'Tis a very ancient City, honou
fine,

with an Episcopal See, a Presidial
and a famous University ; It has also
the Remains of an Amphitheatre.
The Bishop takes upon him the Title of
Earl. Near to *Cahors*, is to be seen the
remains of an Aquæduct, which was
heretofore above Nine Miles in Length.
About 38 Miles from *Alby*, and 55 from
Toulouse. Lon. 20. 6. Lat. 44. 23.

Rhodesz,

UPON the River *Aveyron*, is received
for the Capital of all *Rouergue* ;
It is a very ancient City, but has lost
much of its Grandeur and Beauty by
the *Prisals* and *Reprisals* which the
Goths, *Sarrazens* and *French* have made
in different times. It has a Bishop,
and a Presidial, and stands about 48
Miles from *Mende*, 74 from *Toulouse*,
and 80 from *Narbonne*. Long. 21. 20.
Lat. 44. 7.

Perigueux,

UPON the River *Lille*, the Capital of
Perigort, is more ancient than it is
fine, as one may judge by the Remains
ders

ders of an Amphitheatre, which is
 be seen there, with many other Monu-
 ments of Antiquity. In its Neighbour-
 hood *Pepin* the Short obtained a signi-
 Victory over *Gayfer* Duke of *Aquitaine*
Anno 768. It is honoured with an
 piscopal See, and a Presidial. It is mo-
 sweetly situated in a pleasant Valley
 about 42 Miles from *Limoges*, and 60
 from *Bordeaux*. Longitude 19. 18. La-
 titude 45. 12.

Limoges.

UPON the River *Vienne* is the Capital
 of all *Limosin*, with a Bishoprick
 and a Generality. The City is very
 populous and rich by reason of its
 Trade: Its Artisans are particularly
 famous for curious Enamel-Work. It is
 a neat, but no large City, inhabited by
 a People of so great Industry, that they
 compel every one to work, and is there-
 fore termed by the *French*, the Prison
 of Beggars. At the taking of it, when
 revolted, *Edward* the Black Prince could
 by no means be allured to pity the un-
 fortunate Citizens, till pursuing his En-
 nemies, he saw Three French Gentle-
 men

men oppose his whole Army; the consideration of whose Courage and Bravery induced him to Compassion, whereas before, he had vowed Revenge. About 68 Miles from *Poitiers*, and 100 from *Bordeaux*. Lon. 20. 00. Lat. 45. 10. *Tulles*, seated in a rough and hilly Country, is a Bishop's See; it stands about 33 Miles from *Limoges*.

Saintes,

BY *Ptolemy* called *Mediolanium*, seated upon the *Charente* is the Capital of *Saintonne*; 'tis a very ancient City, and is honoured with an Episcopal See, and a Presidial. It is about 32 Miles from *Rochelle*, and 40 from *Angoulesme*. Lon. 17. 44. Lat. 45. 42.

Aur,

UPON the River *Gèze*, anciently called *Augusta Ausciorum*, an Archbishops See. The Income whereof is said to be greater, than any Prelates of *France*, reckoned at no less than an Hundred Thousand *Livres per annum*. It stands about

about 38 Miles from *Toulouse*, 80 from *Bordeaux*, and 320 from *Paris*. Longitude 18. 50. Lat. 43. 40.

Lectoure.

A Bishops See, called in our Modernity, *Lectodurum*, of old *Lestoracium*. Now a Town so well fortified, when in the primary possession of the Earls of *Armagnac*, that when it maintained itself three Months against the King. the Strength of *France*: But since it fell into the Power of the French Kings, so strengthened according to the Modern Art of Fortifications, that it is esteemed the strongest Bulwork of the Kingdom on this side, and securest Fortress against *Spain*. It stands upon a Land Hill, about 14 Miles from *Condom*, 18 from *Agen*, and 20 from *Aux. Longonne*, Longitude 19. 4. Latitude 43. 58. Air temperate upon the River *Adour* is an Episcopal City, and stands about 38 Miles from *Dax*, and 44 from *Condom*.

Condom.

T
they

Condom,

Situated on the Confluence of the Rivers *Baise* and *Gele*, is the Capital of *Condomois*. It is an Episcopal City, whose last Bishop has been acknowledged as a Person of an extraordinary Merit, insomuch that he was chosen for the Dauphin's Tutor by the King. It has also a Senechalsy, and a Presidial. About 20 Miles from *Agen*, and 22 from *Aux*. Long. 18. 48. Lat. 44. 00. *Dax* and *Bayonne* are also Bishops's Sees, seated upon the River *Adour*, within 32 Miles of each other; the former being the Capital of *Les Landes*, the latter of the Country of *Labourd*. There is a Mountain near *Bayonne*, from whose top, 'tis said, one may discern three Kingdoms, to wit, *France*, *Spain* and *Navarre*.

Pau,

THE Principality of *Bearn*, is situated at the Foot of the Pyrenees where they joyn to *Languedoc*, and has the
Glory

Glory of giving Life to King Henry the Great. *Pau* upon the River *Gave* is the Principal of all the Province, honoured with a Parliament or Court of Judicature for all the Country, and a fair Palace built by *Henry* of *Albret* King of *Navarre*, and Lord of *Bearn*. It stands 26 Miles from *Aire*, and 86 from *Bordeaux*. Lon. 17. 40. Lat. 43. 23. *Oleron* is mounted upon an high Hill, and *Lescar* upon the *Gave* are also Bishops Sees.

Garthe,

UPON the River *Ardour*, is the Capital of the Earldom of *Begorre*. It is honoured with a strong Castle, an Episcopal See, and the Senechally for all the Country of *Begorre*. It is about 24 Miles from *Pau*, and 26 from *Auch*. Lon. 18. 14. Lat. 43. 18. *Saint Bertrand* upon *Garonne*, Capital of *Cominge* is also a Bishops See, as is likewise *Saint Lizer* upon the River *Salat*, and *Lombez* upon the *Save*; this last but of late erection.

Of the Government of LANGUEDOC.

Cæsar after the Conquest of *Provence* still advances into *Gaul*, distinguish-
the Province which we call *Langue-*
doc, by the Name of *Gaul Narbonoise*:
in the declining of the Empire, it was
surpassed upon the Romans by the *Goths*,
who gave it the Name of *Gothia*, estab-
lishing therein, the Kingdom of the *Vi-*
gots, whereof *Toulouse* was the *Capi-*
tal; and which was absolutely exting-
uished since *Charles Martel*. Some Au-
thors pretend, and not without cause,
that *Languedoc* took its Denomination
from the *Goths*, who reigning long in
the Country, left behind them a smack
of their Language, and therefore it was
called *Languegotia*, and now *Euphonia* Name.
gratiâ, termed *Languedotia*, or *Languedoc*;
that is, the *Goths* Language. *Ortelius*
conjectures this to be the reason; where-
as the other French-men in an Affirmati-
on, say *Oüy*, these of this Country say
Oc; and therefore called *Languedoc*.

The Government of *Languedoc*, which *Extent.*
comprehends *les Cevennes*, extends it
self

self from *East* to *West*, about 210 Miles. The
And near 240 from *South* to *North*. *Be*
from *Aigs* in the Earldom of *Foix*, in othe
Annonay towards *Lyonnois*. nts an

Bounds.

The *Rhône* separates it towards *Italy* is
East from *Dauphine* and *Province*: *Count*
omnis, *Auvergne*, *Rouergue* and *Quercy* sheep
bound it towards the *North*: *Gascogne* of *Wils*
that is to say, *Armagnac* and *le Coming* *Befi*
towards the *West*; and *Catalonia*, with *eady*
the *Mediterranean Sea* towards the *South* her *R*

Quality.

Languedoc passes for one of the most *erves*
agreeable and fertile *Provinces* of the *an*, a
Kingdom, having the *Advantages* of the
Olives, *Raisins*, *Figs*, *Oranges* and *Striege*
ther *Fruits*; not ordinary, but here and *assone*
in the adjoining *Province*. The *People* it self,
have somewhat in them of the ancient *the lit*
Goths, and come nearer to the *Humor* it self
of the *Spaniards*, than any other of the *of La*
French; as being esteemed very devout *talkt*
great *Boasters* of themselves, affecting *two*
Gallantry above their *Estates*; not ca *ranea*
ring how they pinch it on *Workdays*, or *cular*
at home in private, provided they may *La*
make a *Figure* in the *Street*, and be *lowe*
fine on *Holydays*. The *Temper* of the *the*
Women too, but in them 'tis more ex *Mid*
cusible, *hend*
and

The

The Soil of *Cevennes* is very mountainous, and infertile in many places. In others it produces Wine, Millet, Chestnuts and other Fruits. Its greatest Fertility is in Pasturage, which makes the Country abound in Cattel, especially in Sheep and Mules: Here is a great store of Wildfowl, &c.

Besides the *Rhône*, which I have already mentioned, there are several other Rivers, amongst which, one observes the *Tarn*, which passes by *Montauban*, and mingles its Waters with those of the *Garonne* beyond *Moissac*: The *Ariège*, the *Aude* which passes by *Carcassone*, in which the *Tresquel* discharges itself, which is joyned by a Canal with the little *Lers*, which goes to discharge it self into the *Garonne*. 'Tis the Canal of *Languedoc*, which has been so much talkt of for the Communication of the two Seas, the *Ocean* and the *Mediterranean*. Mr. *Du Val* has made a particular Map thereof.

Languedoc is divided into upper and lower, the one towards the West, and the other towards the East; upon the *Mediterranean* Sea. The first comprehends *Toulousan*, *Albigois*, *Lauragais*, and the Earldom of *Foix*. The other is

is distinguished into Three Parts, to which are added *Narbonne*, *Beziers* and *Nismes*; which are to be found thus in order, going from *West* to *East*.

Les Cevennes, which is seated to the North of the *Lower Languedoc*, is also distinguished into Three Countries, which are *Gevaudan*, *Vivarais* and *Vellay*. The First is towards the *West*, the Second towards the *East*, along the *Rhône*, and the Last to the North of these Two.

Tholouse.

SEATED upon the *Garonne*, is the Capital City of this Government. It passes for one of the ancientest, and finest Cities of all *France*. It was the Seat of the ancient *Tectosages*, who made so many Conquests in *Asia* and *Greece*. It was one of the Colonies of the Romans, and since that, Capital of the Kingdom of the *Visigoths*; and afterwards that of *Aquitain*, then of a particular and very powerful Country, whose Titular, was Peer of *France*. It is now adorned with an Archiepiscopal See, a Parliament, a Seneschalsey, a Generality, a Mint, and a University. It enjoys

enjoys several Monuments of Antiquity, as a Capitol, an Amphitheatre, Aqueduct, ancient Temples, and many other Curiosities; several Churches here, and most part of the Houses are built with Brick. It is about 21 Miles from Montauban, 42 from Aux, and 54 from Chaors. Lon. 19. 48. Lat. 43. 29.

Alby,

SEated upon the Tarn, is the Capital of *Albigois*. It was erected but of late to an Archbishoprick, by Pope Innocent the Eleventh. Its Archbishop is Lord of the City: Remarkable in Church-History, for those great Opposites to the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of Rome, called the *Albigenses*; against whom the War was made under Philip Augustus, Louis the Eighth, and Saint-Louis. It stands about 35 Miles from Rodes, and 42 from Toulouse. Lon. 20. 40. Lat. 43. 43.

Narbon,

SEated on the Mouth of the River Aude, the first Roman Colony, (after Carthage) out of Italy. This Narbon was in the Infancy of the Roman Empire, the greatest, and most populous
F Town

Town of all *France* : Infomuch that Tis c
 from it, all this part was called *Gallia* left
Narbonensis ; a Province, of which *Pliny* storie
 afforded us this Censure, that for Fert and
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Nîmes.

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 last

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It is one of the noblest Monuments that Gallies left us of the Romans. It has Three Stories of Arches one upon another; and the last was an Aqueduct. Its Structure imprints Horror and Respect at the same time.

Nîmes stands about 18 Miles from Ar-Moles, 22 from Avignon, and 24 from Mompelîer. Lon. 22. 25. Lat. 43. 16.

Mompelîer.

THIS City was scarce any thing 700 Years ago, but now 'tis one of the fairest of France; seated on a high Mountain, as the Name imports, some 12 Miles distant from the Sea. It is honoured with an Episcopal See, a Generality, a Mint, a Presidial, and a famous University; where Physick holds the first Rank, and for that very happily seated; the Country round about affording great variety of Medicinal Herbs. The Royal Garden of Plants, is a great Curiosity: Of late, one of the strongest Holds, which those of the Reformed Religion possessed in this Country; and remarkable for the notable Resistance it made against the whole Forces of Lewis the Thirteenth, in the last Civil Wars concerning Religion.

The Geographical Description.

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22. 52. Lat. 43. 8.

Le Puy,

IS accounted the greatest City of *Lan* Pic
guedoc, after *Toulouse*. The Bishop of *Fl*
who stiles himself Earl of *Vellay*, whereof *S*
of it is Capital, depends immediately of *Provo*
the Pope, and is subordinate to *mé* to
Archbishop. It stands on the River *who*
Loyre, about 30 Miles from *Mende*, *so* the a
from *Viviers*, and 68 from *Lyons*. *Loanois*,
22. 58. Lat. 44. 33. *Son*.

Mende and *Viviers*, in the Province *It*
of *les Cevennes*, are remarkable for no *to in*
thing but their Episcopal Sees, the *Nar*
shops whereof, are stiled Earls. *Titl*
abo
Ear
his
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of
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Sav
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ed
Ne
ed
loi

II. Of the Government DAUPHINE.

THIS Province, which made part of the *Sav*
ancient *Allobroges*, was afterwards *ing*
comprised in the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, *ed*
which *Charlemagne* joyned to the other *Ne*
Members of *France*. The Emperor *ed*
Henry the Fourth, being at Variance *loi*
with

les, with Pope Gregory the Seventh, was so
 n. Lo persecuted by his own Children, that
 divers Lords taking the Advantage
 of their Divorce, and deriding him as a
 deprived King, carried away each
 f Lam Piece of this Kingdom. Otto, Earl
 Bishop of Flanders had *Franche-County*: Berald
 whereof *Savoy* possessed himself of *Savoy*:
 ely *Provence* fell to *Brenger*, and *Dauphi-*
 to mé to the Occupation of *Guigue le Gras*,
 River who gave to it this Name, upon Name:
 le, so the account of *Dauphin* Earl of *Vier-*
 Lonnois, whose Daughter had espoused his
 Son.

vince It should be incongruous, methinks, *Original*
 no to intimate here the original of the *of the*
 Bi Name of *Dauphin*, which has been the *Name of*
 Title of the Eldest Son of *France*, for *Dauphin.*
 above 300 Years. *Imbert*, or *Humbert*,
 Earl *Dauphin* of *Viennois*, having lost
 his Son in the fatal Battel of *Crecy*,
 of and unhappily let his last Child fall out
 of a Window, of which he dyed, see-
 ing himself insulted by *Amedée* Earl of
 the *Savoy* his irreconcilable Foe, and find-
 eds ing himself unable to resist him, resolv-
 dy, ed to procure him a more powerful
 er Neighbour. For this effect he offer-
 or ed his Country to *Philip* of *Va-*
 ce lois, King of *France*, for him and his
 h

Successors, upon condition that the Eldest Son of *France* should bear the Title of Dauphin, and that his Arms should be quartered with those of *France*: Which Proposal was accepted of by the King, to the great Displeasure of the Savoyard: So *Charles* the Fifth, the Grand-Son of *Philip*, was the first that bore the Name of Dauphin in the Year 1350.

Extent.

Dauphiné extends it self from East to West, about 129 English Miles, from *Pignerol* to *Valence*: And 111 from North to South, from *Lanieu* upon the *Rhône* in *Bresse*, to *le Buis* in *las-Baronnies*.

Bounds.

It is bounded in the North by *Bresse* and *Savoy*: In the East by *Piémont*: In the South by *Provence*: And in the West 'tis separated by the *Rhône* from *Languedoc* and *Lyonnois*.

Quality.

The Soil, although very Mountainous, produces excellent Wine, and very good Corn in some Places, as in those Parts about *Greenoble* and *Die*, and along the *Rhône*; but in general, it brings forth Rye, Oats, Barley, and a little Wine. There is one thing here particular enough, in respect of a certain Hole which is in a great Rock near

Nions

Nions ; There goes out a Wind, which one is scarce sensible of when near it : and even boisterous at 20 or 30 Paces distance.

Its greatest Rivers are the *Ifere*, which *Rivers.* receives the *Drac* below *Grenoble* ; and the *Durance*, which takes its Rise from hence, and runs toward *Provence*.

Dauphine is divided into Upper and *Division.* Lower. The First, which is towards the East, comprehends *Gresivaudan*, *Diois*, *lés-Baronies*, *Gapenfois*, *Ambrunois* and *Briansonois*. The other, which extends it self towards the West along the *Rhône*, comprises *Viennois*, *Valentinois*, and *Tricastin*.

Grenoble.

UPON the River *Ifere* in *Gresivaudan*, is the Capital City of the whole Country, in Latin, *Gratianopolis*, the chief Seat heretofore of the *Accusiani*. 'Tis a very ancient, populous and well-built City, embellished by the Emperour *Gratian*, who gave it its Name : It is much resorted to by the Nobility, upon the account of the Court of Parliament erected here in the Year 1453. It has been an Episcopal See

for above 1200 Years, and has besides
a Generality and a Mint. Equally
distant, viz, about 30 Miles from *Vienne*,
Die and *Valence*. Lon. 25. 4. Lat.
44. 54.

Ambun.

THE Capital of *Ambrunensis*, an Arch-
Bishops See, seated upon a very
high Rock, in the midst of a pleasant
Valley, surrounded with Mountains,
under which runs the River *Durance*.
The Arch-Bishop here, shares the Ju-
risdiction with the King, insomuch that
their Judges in the Bayliwick, are al-
ternative. The hilly Country herea-
bouts, is the highest of *France*: About
48 Miles from *Pignerol*, 46 from *Susa*,
&c. Lon. 26. 5. Lat. 44. 10.

Vienne,

SEATED upon the *Rhône*, is a famous
and very ancient City, as one may
see by divers Monuments of Antiquity,
whose *Vestigia* are still in being: It is
honoured with an Archiepiscopal See
and a Bayliwick. It had a Bridge
over the *Rhône*, which is broken,
and

and whose Passage is very dangrrous
 for Boats. It is situated in the lower
Dauphiné, and stands about 17 M. from
Lyons. 43 from *Grenoble*, and 68 from *Ge-*
neva. Lon. 14. 8. Lat. 45. 7.

Valence,

UPon the River *Rhône*, is a handsome
 and populous City, the Capital of
Valentinois: Its Bishoprick is united to
 that of *Die*. The Bishop qualifies him-
 self Bishop, and Earl of *Valence* and
Die, and the Bayliwick is depending
 upon this Prelate. It has given hono-
 rary Title to two Persons of more
 Fame than Honour: The first of which
 was *Cæsar Borgia*, the Son of Pope *A-*
lexander the Sixth, who was made Duke
 of *Valentinois* by *Charles* the Eighth.
 The other Madam *Diana*, the Mistress
 of *Henry* the Second, who governed the
 Affairs of *France* under him, and ho-
 noured with the Title of Dutches
 hereof. About 38 Miles from *Vienne*;
 and 43 from *Grenoble*. Lon. 27. 12.
 Lat. 44. 32.

Briançon,

THE Capital of *Brianscopis*, is seated upon a very high Mountain. It is a Bishops See, and a Bayliwick. It stands about 22 Miles from *Ambrun*, and 36 from *Pignerol*. Lon. 26. 22. Lat. 44. 30. *Saint-Pol-Trois-Châteaux*, is the Capital of *Tricastin*. It is a flourishing City, seated in the lower *Dauphiné*, upon an advanced Cliff near the *Rhône*. It is a Bishops See, who styles himself Earl under the Arch-Bishop of *Arles*. It stands about 16 Miles from *Orange*, and 72 from *Grenoble*. Lon. 24. 2. Lat. 43. 53.

Gap,

THE Capital of *Gapensois*, is adorned with an Episcopal See and a Bayliwick. Its Bishop is qualified Earl: It has a very strong and noble Citadel. It stands about 18 Miles from *Ambrun*, and 23 from *Sisteron*. Lon. 25. 40. Lat. 44. 6. *Die* upon the *Drome*, was an ancient Colony of the Romans, heretofore the See of a particular Bishop, but at present joyned to that of *Valence*. It is seated in the lower *Dauphiné*, and stands about 36 Miles from *Grenoble*.

Le

Le Buis, upon the *Aurese* is the Principal City of *les Barronies*, and a Bayliwick.

12. Of the Government of PROVENCE.

THis Province made part of *Gaul Narbonois*, and was the First Conquest of *Cæsar* in *Gaul*. He called it the Province *κατ' ἐξοχῶν*, by excellency, over the other Parts, which he had reduced under the Obedience of the Romans. It was the First of the ancient Kingdom of *Burgundy*, some of whose Kings have born the particular Title of Kings of *Arles*, Name.

It extends it self from East to West *Extent.* above 150 Miles, from the Mouth of the *Var* to the *Rhône*: And from South to North, near 120. From the *Cape Ceerchiez* towards *Toulon*, as far as the *Durance*, 9 Miles beyond *Arbrun*.

It is bounded in the North by *Dauphine*; in the East, in part, by *Piemont*, from which it is divided by the *Alps* and the County of *Nice*; and in part by

by the *Mediterranean Sea*: In the *South* by the same Sea; and in the *West* by the *Rhône*, which separates it from *Languedoc*.

Quality.

The whole is much of the same nature with *Languedoc*, but is one part thereof; to wit, between *Marseilles* and *Arles*, different from all the rest of *France*. By the French usually called *le Crau*, by the elder Writers, *Campi Lapidei*; because all in a manner, over-spread with Stones. In this Province is said to be made the best Oyl of the Kingdom; and very good Salt at *Berre* and *Pecais*.

Rivers.

Besides the *Rhône*, one observes amongst its Rivers, the *Durance*, which receives the *Verdon*, and the *Hubaye*; the *Argens*, the *Var*, and the *Arc*, which take their Original all Three from hence. Here are also several Gulphs, as that of *Marseille*, *Hyerès*, *Grimaut*, *Lerins*, &c. Between *la Crau* and the *Durance*, is to be found Five or Six Lakes. The Mouths or Channels of the *Rhône*, are called *Graus* in the Language of the Country. Upon the Coasts, one meets with the Islands of *Martegue*, *Pomegue*, *Hyerès*, or *Stecades*; the Isles of *Lerins* in their Gulf, which were heretofore renowned by the Conquest, which the late Earl of

Harcourt

Harcourt made here with a handful of Men.

Although *Provence* is divided into *Up- Division*, *per*, *Middle* and *Lower*, yet it will be better distinguished by its *Diocesses*, which I will endeavour to put in the easiest order imaginable. First of all, in the *Middle* one finds the *Diocesses* of *Aix*, *Riez*, *Senez* and *Digne*; the First about the *Durance*, the other Three about the *Verdun*, in ascending to its Spring, which is in the last. Upon the Coasts, the *Diocesses* of *Arles*, *Marseille*, *Toulon*, *Trejuls*, *Grace* and *Vence*; which are to be met with thus in order, going from *West* to *East*: The *Diocess* of *Glandeve* is about the *Var*. Towards the *North*, those of *Sisteron*, and *Apt*, with the County of *Venaissin*, with the Principality of *Orange*.

Aix,

Near the little River of *Arc*, is the Metropolis of *Provence*, and was that of *Narbonensis Secunda*, and at that time called *Aque Sextie*, from *Cajus Sextius*; who brought hither a Roman Colony, and the Hot Baths here. It is now, and has been of a long time, an Arch-

Archbishops See, and adorned with a Court of Parliament for this Country, *An. 1501.* also a Generality, and a Mint. It is a very neat and populous City, memorable in History for the great Defeat of the *Cimbri*, by *C. Marius*: *Eâ victoriâ visus meruisse, ne ejus nati, Rempublicam pœniteret*; by this Victory and this alone, obliging the Romans (as *Vellejus* has it) not to be sorry for his Birth. About 14 Miles from *Marseille*, and 36 from *Toulon*. Lon. 24. 40. Lat. 43. 4.

Arles,

UPon the *Rhône*, by *Ausonius*, called the *Rome* of *France*, and in those times so highly valued, that *Constantinus Flavius*, being chosen Emperor by the British Legions in the declining times of the Western Empire, designed to have made it his Imperial Seat. It is a very ancient City, where the Romans established their Sixth Colony. It has yet the Remains of an Amphitheatre, an Obelisk all of Stone, and some other Monuments. Its Bridge of Boats over the *Rhône*, passes for a very Noble Work: It has a low and marshy Situation,

tion, which natural Strength, seconded by the new Works of King *Henry* the Fourth, have made it one of the most assured Bulworks of *France*, on this side the Kingdom. It has been the Regal Seat of the French Kings of *Burgundy*, who from hence were stiled Kings of *Arles*. Between this City and the Sea, but on the other side of the River, runs a deep Channel cut with infinite Charge and Industry, by *C. Marius*, for Conveyance of Victuals into his Camp, in his War against the *Cimbri* before mentioned. It is an Archbishops See, &c. about 44 Miles from *Aix*, as many from *Marseilles*, and 16 from *Nîmes*. Lon. 33. 38. Lat. 43. 5.

Marseille,

A Known Port on the *Mideterranean*, and a very ancient City, which flourished in the time of *Cæsar*, by whom it was forced, and made a Colony. It was governed as a Republick, and had a famous Academy. It is an Episcopal See, and one of the Admiralty. Its Port passes for one of the securest of the *Mediterranean* See; the Ships of *France* retire

retire hither for the most part; 'tis a place of the greatest Resort by the *Levantins*, and has a very considerable Traffick: For which reason it must be very populous. It stands about 14 Miles from *Aix*, 38 from *Toulon*, and 44 from *Arles*. Lon. 24. 35. Lat. 42. 47.

Toulon,

IS also an Episcopal City, by *Ptolemy*, called *Taurocentium*, and by some, *Tholone*; beautified with a fair and capacious Haven, one of the best of the *Mediterranean*, which serves also for a Retreat to the French Ships of War, Gallies and many other Vessels. It is well stored with Oyl, great quantity of Salt conveyed hither from the Isle of *Eres*, about 9 Miles off; and a sort of Almonds called *Provence* Almonds; made by this means, one of the most frequented Ports of the *Miditerranean*. About 38 Miles from *Marseilles*, 43 from *Aix*, &c. Lon, 25. 22. Lat. 42. 34.

Salon.

Salon.

A Little City, which is renowned for being the Birth-place of the famous *Nostradamus*, whose Tomb is still to be seen here enclosed in the Wall of the Church, with his Pourtraiture upon it.

Of the County of VENAISIN.

THIS Country has been in the Dependence of the Holy See, ever since the Year 1228. Pope *Clement* the Fourth having translated the Pontifical See to *Avignon* in the Year 1305. *Clement* the Sixth, purchased this City 38 Years after, together with the County; and his Successors made their Peaceable Residence here, to the Year 1380. when *Gregory* the Eleventh, returned again to *Rome*.

Avignon.

Avignon,

UPon the *Rhône*, is the Capital of the County, the ordinary Seat of the Popes Vice-Legat, an Archbishop, an Inquisition, and an University. In this City are said to be Seven Palaces, Seven Parish-Churches, Seven Monasteries, Seven Nunneries, Seven Inns, and Seven Gates. There is one thing remarkable in Relation to this City, and very necessary to be known by Travellers which is very incommodious about *Avignon*. Namely, that the Gates of this City are exactly shut at Sun-set. Neither is there any Sububs, or place of Entertainment hereabouts; no Farmer daring to sell a Taste of Wine. It is about 16 Miles from *Orange*, 20 from *Arles*, and 40 from *Aix*. Lon, 23. 54 Lat, 43. 22.

Orange.

Orange,

With the Title of Principality is a very ancient City, where was the Second Colony of the Romans. It is an Episcopal See, an University, which would by right appertain to King *William* the Third, but now to the French King. It is famous for many rare Antiquities, Marks of the Roman Grandeur, but of most note in Church-History, for a Council held here against the Semi-Pelagians in the Year, 444, called *Arausicanum*. It stands on the River *Ligne*, about 47 Miles from *Aix*, 55 from *Mompelien*, and 105 from *Lyons*. Lon. 24. 3. Lat. 43. 37.

13. Of LORRAIN.

This Province was the Southern part of the Kingdom of *Austrasy*, whose Name it bore, and which *Lotharius*, Second Son of *Lotharius* the Emperor, changed into that of *Lothar-Reich*, from whence

whence comes the Word *Lorrain*: *Charles* his yougest Brother, thinking that he had not justly dealt with him in the Division of his Territories, cast himself into the Arms of the Emperor, *Otho*, who protected him against *Lotharius*, and gave him the Investiture of *Lorrain*, with the Title of Duchy, upon condition notwithstanding, that it should depend upon the Empire. Thus *Charles* made himself *German*, and renounced *France*, against which he proceeded with so much Animosity, that the States of this Kingdom looking upon him not only as a Stranger, but as an odious Enemy, excluded him from the Crown after the Death of *Loiis* (called *le Faineant*) his Nephew, and elected in his place *Hugh-Capet*, Mayor of the Palace, and Earl of *Paris*, the Chief of the Race of the present Kings.

Extent.

It extends it self from the 27th Degree 30 Minutes of Longitude to the 29th, and from the 47th, 30 Min. of Latitude as far as the 49th, 40 Min. insomuch that it may have from East to West about 120 Miles from beyond *Biche* to the River *Aisne*, beyond Saint *Menehou*; and near 180 from South to North, from the Mount of *Forks* to beyond *St. Vendel*. It

It is bounded on the North with *Bounds.* *Luxemburgh* and the Diocess of *Triers*; on the East with *Alsatia*, and the Palatinate of the *Rhine*; on the South with *Franche-County*; and with *Champagne* on the West.

The Air is temperate enough, the Soil sufficiently fruitful in Corn, Wine, Hemp, and Pasturage. It affords also divers *Quality.* Metals, as Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron, Lead, and in some places Pearls: Cattel and wild-Fowl are also very common here. There are your Salt-Houses, which bring a very considerable Revenue. The Rivers abound with Fish, especially with Trouts. The Lake of *Lindre* is said to be 14 miles in compass, which produces wonderful Carps, some of them three Foot long, of excellent taste, and in so great quantity, that it has been farmed at 20000 Livres per annum.

The Rivers of chief note are, the *Rivers.* *Mosa*, *Muse* or *Maes*, the *Mosselle*, the *Sare*, the *Meurte*, and the *Saone*, which takes its Original from hence.

This Seat is divided into two Duchies, to wit, that of *Lorrain*, and that of *Bar*. The first is towards the East about the *Mosselle*, the *Sare*, and the *Meurte*; the, other

other is towards the West, about the River *Meuse*.

The Duchy of *Lorrain* is subdivided into three Bayliwicks, namely, that of *Nancy*, *Vange* and *Vaudrevange*, without comprehending the three Bishopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, which don't properly depend upon *Lorrain*, but are still enclosed within it.

Nancy.

NEAR the River *Meurte* is the Capital of the Province. It is not very large, but has a pleasant and convenient Situation : It is divided into the Old and New City ; both one and t'other were very well fortified after the Modern way. As soon as the King had rendred himself Master hereof, he demolished its Fortifications ; but 'tis said, that he has repaired them since, and put them in a much better condition than ever : It used to be the Dukes Seat for the most part, and famous for the Overthrow, which *Charles Duke of Burgundy* here underwent with the loss of his life. It has never a Bishop ; but here is a Primate, who has the Privilege of wearing

wearing a Mitre. It is about 15 Miles from Toul, 27 from Metz, and 41 from Verdun. Lon. 25. 40. Lat. 48. 40.

Metz,

BY Ptolemy, called *Divodurum*, is a very ancient City seated in a pleasant Plain at the Confluence of the Rivers *Moselle*, and *Seille*, well enough fortified, and commanded by a good Citadel. It was in former times, the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Austrasy*, from hence called Kings of Metz: It is a Bishop's See, adorned with a Parliament, and Bayliwick, established by the late King Lewis the Thirteenth, 1633. It was once an Imperial City, but is now subject to the French King. It is about 26 Miles from *Luxembourg*, 34 from *Toul*, and 78 from *Philipsbourg*. Lon. 25. 38. Lat. 49. 15.

Toul,

THE Tullum of Ptolemy, the *Civitas Leucorum* of Antoninus, so called from the *Leuci* the Inhabitants of it, and

and the Tract about it : It is pleasantly seated on the *Moselle*, and anciently honoured with an Episcopal See. It was formerly in the Number of the Imperial Cities of *Germany*, whose Bishop is still subordinate to the Archbishop of *Trier*, but is now French. It is about 14 Miles from *Nancy*, and 30 from *Barle-Duc*. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 25. 20.

Verdun,

SEATED on the River *Meuse*, an ancient Bishops See, formerly an Imperial Town, but now subject to the French. The Bishop whereof, as also those of *Metz* and *Toul*, (being the only ones of this Country of *Lorraine*) acknowledge the Archbishop of *Triers* for their Metropolitan: All of them heretofore Imperial Cities, but taken by *Henry* the Second of *France*, Ann. 1552. during the Contests between *Charles* the Fifth, and the Protestant Princes of *Germany*, under pretence of aiding them against the Emperor. Since that they have been always under the subjection of *France*. It stands about 30 Miles from *Metz*, and 41 from *Nancy*. Lon. 24. 48. Lat.

49. 11. *Bar-le-Duc*, a neat and beautiful City, Capital of the Duchy of *Bar*, stands on the River *Ornaon* about 50 Miles from *Metz*. The late Duke of *Lorrain* died about three years since, and left a Son the present Duke.

14. Of the FRANCHE-COUNTY.

THIS Province is a part of the ancient *Cisjurane Burgundy*, which entred in the dependances of the House of *Austria* by the means of *Mary*, the Heiress of *Burgundy*, and Wife to the Emperor *Maximinian*. The present King of *France*, who never wanted Pretensions to any thing, when he found it consistent with his Ambition and Advantage, has taken it twice even with Expedition. He restored it once in favour of a Peace, say the French Geographers; but say they, now he keeps it as his Right and Conquest. And to demonstrate, that it is with Justice, pursue they, the King of *Spain* resigned it to him by the Peace of *Nimiguen* in 1679.

The Geographical Description

It is situated between the 46 and 48th Degree of Latitude, and extends it self from the 26. 20 Min. of Longitude, to the 28. 20. Min. inſomuch that it may have from South to North, about 120 Miles from *Chavannes* to *St. Ann's* Mount nigh the River *Saone*, and near 90 from Eaſt to Weſt from the River *Deux* near *Franquemont* in the Biſhoprick of *Baſle*, to *French-Fountain* in *Burgundy*.

Bounds.

It is bounded in the North by *Lorraine*; by *Suiſſerland* in the Eaſt; in the South by *Breſſe*; and in the Weſt by the Duchy of *Burgundy* with *Champagne*.

Quality.

It is very populous and fertile in ſome places, where is produced moſt excellent Wine, Corn, and ſtore of Cattle. The Country in ſome parts very Mountainous; but thoſe Mountains yield excellent Vineyards, and in lieu of a little Barrenneſs, you have an intermixture of moſt delicious and fruitful Valleys: There are here, as well as in *Lorraine*, ſome very conſiderable Salt-Houſes, from whence one City has taken its Name. One finds herein ſeveral Quarries of black Marble, Jaſper of divers Colours, and very fine Alabaſter.

Amongſt

Amongst the great Number of its Rivers, is remarked the *Saone*, the *Doux*, the *Longnon*, and the *Louve*, which are stored with incomparable Fish.

The Province is divided into Three Bayliwicks : That of *Vesoul* is in the upper part ; that of *Dole* in the middle, and that of *Poligny* is in the lower.

Dole,

UPON the River *Doux*, is the Capital of the whole Province, considerable too for its Riches, Strength, and Beauty. It is very ancient, and *Charles* the Fifth Emperor fortified it after he had rebuilt it almost entirely new. Formerly it was an University for the Study of the Civil Laws, but now it is devoured, as it were, by a College of Jesuits, who have expressly forbid the People all Protestant Books, and even to talk of God, either in a good, or bad sense: So extreamly fearful are they, lest the Reformed Doctrin should creep in amongst them. It was also a Parliament City and once, a Bailiwick. It is about 30 Miles from *Dijon*, 34 from *Besancon*, and 66 from *Geneva*. Longitude 24. 44. Latitude 46. 54.

Besancon.

Besancon,

UPon the same River, is also a very ancient City, called by *Cæsar Vesontio*, then the chief City of the *Sequan*, as afterwards the Capital of the Province called *Maxima Sequanorum*; and an Archbishops See, who styles himself Prince of the Empire. The Fortifications, which have been added to it, make it very strong by Art; and its Situation between two Mountains, almost encompassed by the River *Doux*, makes it so by Nature too. The Parliament, which was at *Dole* has lately been transferred hither. About 51 Miles from *Mentbeliard*, 55 East of *Dijon*, 65 from *Geneva*, and 73 from *Basil*. Lon. 25. 28. Lat. 47. 7.

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